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BLACK'S GUIDE TO SURREY

NINTH EDITION

BY

J. E. MORRIS, B.A.

WITH FIVE MAPS AND SIX ILLUSTRATIONS

A. & C. BLACK, LTD.
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NOTE

For information as to the times at which the public are admitted to the various buildings, parks, gardens, etc., described in the body of the book, the reader is referred to the coloured pages at the commencement of the volume. The distances in brackets succeeding the main mention of a place indicate in order (if there be more than one distance)—firstly, the distance of the place from the nearest railway-station; and, secondly, the distance from that station by the nearest available railway route to London. Where the name of the railway-station is different from that of the place, the name of the station is given, but not otherwise. Thus, "Ewhurst [2¾ m. Cranleigh (38¾ m.)]" signifies that Ewhurst is 2¾ m. distant from its nearest railway-station, Cranleigh, and that Cranleigh is distant 38¾ m. from London by the nearest available route by railway—*i.e.*, via Guildford. On the other hand, "Ockley [1½ m. (32¾ m.)]" indicates that Ockley is 1½ m. distant from the station of the same name, and that Ockley Station is 32¾ m. distant by rail from London. In the case, however, of places that possess a railway-station in their immediate vicinity, only the distance of that station by railway from London is subjoined in brackets after the main mention of the place. Thus, "Croydon [10½ m.]" signifies that Croydon possesses a railway-station in its immediate vicinity, and that the distance of this station from London by rail is 10½ m.

"Hotel," as used in this book, generally signifies a house of superior pretensions to "inn"; but most (or all) of the inns mentioned in brackets, and not merely incidentally (including

II.—London (as above) to Reigate (Red Cross) in about 2 h. Every hour on week-days. Every ½ h. on Sundays. The route is *via* Croydon and Merstham.

III.—**Clapham Common (Underground Station) to Dorking (Falkland Arms)** in about 2 h. Every ½ h. on Sundays only. The route is *via* Morden, Epsom, and Leatherhead. As far as Epsom (Marquis of Granby) there is a Sunday service every ¼ h. ; in about 1 h.

IV.—**Reigate (and Redhill) to Dorking (White Horse)** in 35 m. On week-days about 6 times a day in each direction. On Sundays 9 times in each direction. The route is direct, *via* Buckland and Betchworth.

V.—**Reigate to Westerham** in about 1½ h. On week-days about 5 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 3 times a day in each direction (about 6 times a day as far as Godstone). The route is direct, *via* Redhill, Bletchingley, Godstone, Oxted, and Limpsfield Common. For other buses between Reigate and Godstone, see also under No. VII.

VI.—**Reigate to Horley** in about 40 m. On week-days about 11 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 9 times in each direction. The route is *via* Redhill and Earlswood.

VII.—**Reigate to Caterham (Railway Station)** in about 1 h. About 4 times a day in each direction. The route is *via* Redhill and Godstone. This service has been somewhat reduced during the War. See also under No. V. for other buses between Reigate and Godstone.

VIII.—**Dorking to Beare Green (Duke's Head)** in about 20 m. On week-days about 4 or 5 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 6 times a day in each direction (about 9 as far as Holmwood).

IX.—**Dorking (White Horse) to Leatherhead (L. and S.W.R.).** On week-days in about 25 m., about twice a day in each direction. For the constant Sunday service between these two places, see under No. III.

X.—**Dorking (White Horse) to Guildford (Station).** On week-days in about 1¼ h., about 3 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about twice a day in each direction. The route is *via* Shere, Albury, and Shalford.

XI.—**Dorking to Reigate.** See No. IV.

XII.—**Guildford (Station) to Chiddingfold (Crown).** On week-days in about 1 h. 3 or 4 times a day in each direction. On Sundays twice a day in each direction. The route is *via* Godalming and Witley.

XIII.—**Guildford (Station) to Haslemere (Station).** On week-days in about 1½ h., about twice a day. One bus runs *via* Godalming, Witley, and Chiddingfold, and the other *via* Godalming and Grayswood. On Sundays there is a single bus in each direction by way of Witley and Chiddingfold.

XIV.—**Guildford (Station) to Godalming (Market House).** On week-days in about 20 m., about 10 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 6 times a day in each direction.

XV.—**Guildford to Dorking.** See No. X.

XVI.—**Guildford (Station) to Ripley (Talbot).** On week-days in about ¾ h., about 5 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 3 times a day in each direction.

XVII.—**Guildford (Station) to Brookwood (Station).** On week-days in about ¾ h., about 4 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about twice a day in each direction. The route is *via* Stoughton, Worplesdon, and Pirbright.

XVIII.—**Guildford (Station) to Aldershot (Queen's).** On week-days in about 59 m., about 5 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 3 times a day in each direction. The route is *via* Normandy and Ash.

XIX.—**Farnham (Bush Hotel) to Haslemere (Station).** On week-days in about 1½ h., about 7 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 3 times a day in each direction. The route is *via* Frensham, Churt, Hindhead (Grayshott), and Shottermill.

XX.—**Haslemere (Station) to Hindhead (Grayshott).** On week-days, in about 20 m., about 21 to 23 times a day in each direction. On Sundays about 13 to 15 times a day in each direction. All the buses call at the Huts Hotel, and some call also at Grayshott.

HOURS OF ADMISSION TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MUSEUMS, PICTURE GALLERIES, ETC.

ALBURY GARDENS (p. 62).—No admission.

BEDDINGTON (p. 21).—**Royal Female Orphan Asylum.**—The official visiting hour is between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.; but visitors, we believe, will generally be permitted to view the old Hall and Gardens at other hours on application to the Matron.

COMPTON.—**The Watts Picture Gallery** (p. 101).—Open daily, Thursdays excepted. **Picture Gallery**: In summer, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; in winter, from 10 a.m. till dusk; Sundays from 2 p.m. **Sculpture Gallery**: In summer, from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m.; in winter, from 2 p.m. till dusk. On Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, and on Bank Holidays, entrance free. On Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, entrance 1s.

Potters' Arts Guild (p. 101).—The **Showroom** connected with the works is open every week-day (except Saturday), from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays it is open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The actual Pottery Works themselves are not generally open to the public, but those specially interested can generally be shown over on application to the Manager.

Mortuary Chapel (p. 101).—Open every day, from daylight till dark.

CROYDON.—**The Old Palace** (p. 2).—Wednesday afternoon, from 2 p.m. onwards.

Hospital of the Holy Trinity (p. 5).—Visitors are allowed to view the Hall, Chapel, etc., on application to the Warden.

DORKING.—**The Deepdene** (p. 42).—No admission to either House or Grounds.

EGHAM.—**Royal Holloway College** (p. 113).—On March 20, 1915, it was decided that the **Picture Gallery** should, until further order, be opened to the public as follows: On Thursday (March to September inclusive), 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. On Thursday (October to February inclusive), 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Visitors are admitted to view other parts of the College by Governor's order (to be obtained from the Secretary). On Wednesday (March to September inclusive), 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. On Wednesday (October to February inclusive), 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FARNHAM.—**The Castle** (p. 98).—There is no authorized admission on particular days, or at particular hours, but the Bishop is always willing and glad to allow visitors all reasonable privileges; and in

most cases a visitor, on leaving his card at the lodge gate, is allowed to view the **Keep** and **Garden**, and (if convenient) the **Hall** and **Chapel**.

GATTON PARK (p. 18).—The **Marble Hall** is open to the public, by ticket to be obtained at the Estate Office, every day except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

GODALMING.—Charterhouse School (p. 85).—Always open to the inspection of visitors on application. There are no particular days or hours.

Farncombe Almshouses (p. 84).—The Chapel may be seen on application.

GUILDFORD.—Castle Grounds (p. 65).—The **Gardens** are open (free) from 6 a.m. to an hour after sunset, on week-days and Sundays alike, from March 1 to October 31, and from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. from November 1 to February 28. The Castle **Keep** is open (except on Sundays) to the public at an admission charge of 2d. for adults, and 1d. for children, from 10 a.m. to an hour after sunset from April 1 to October 31, and from 1 p.m. to sunset during the rest of the year.

Hospital of the Holy Trinity (Abbot's Hospital) (p. 67).—The **Chapel, Common Hall**, and **Guest Hall** are shown at any time, and the **Audience Chamber** upon application to the Brother on duty

Town Hall (p. 67).—Visitors are admitted on application to the Caretaker at all convenient times.

Grammar School (p. 68).—Visitors are allowed to view the Schoolroom and Library at times when the school is not in session. Application should be made to the Headmaster or to the Caretaker.

Museum of the Surrey Archæological Society (p. 65).—Open every day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in the winter, and from 2 p.m. till 6 p.m. in the summer. On other days, admission 3d.

HAM HOUSE (p. 118).—No public admission.

HASLEMERE.—Educational Museum (p. 89).—Open on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April 1 to August 31, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. from September 1 to March 31. Admission 1d. Open free on all Sunday afternoons between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Peasant Arts Museum (p. 90).—The **Museum** is open from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. On ordinary days there is a charge of 6d., but it is free on Saturday afternoon. Admission is through the Weaving Industry (see below), except on Saturday afternoons, when it is directly into the Museum.

Haslemere Weaving Industry (p. 90).—The **Industry** is open free from 10 a.m. to noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon only). Lessons in spinning and weaving can be given, and goods are for sale. For fees, price-lists, etc., write to the Secretary, Weaving House, Foundry Meadow, Haslemere, Surrey.

KEW.—Royal Botanic Gardens (p. 121).—On and after January 1, 1916, the following fees will be charged, in the interests of national economy, for admission to the **Royal Botanic Gardens**: On Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Sundays and Good Friday, 1d.; on Tuesdays and Fridays, except Good Friday (Students' days), 6d. A charge of 3d. will be made for the admission of photographic apparatus. Bath-chairs will be permitted to enter the Gardens during public hours, when the condition of the paths is suitable, on payment of 1s.

on Students' days, and on payment of 6d. on other days. Season tickets, available till the close of the calendar year, can be obtained on written application to the Director on payment of a fee of £1. These tickets will cover admission to the Gardens on any day, during public hours.

LOSELY PLACE (p. 99).—No admission.

MICKLEHAM.—Norbury Park (p. 50).—This estate has recently been offered for sale, and the writer does not know whether there is at present any access, or will be in the future, to the "Druids' Walk."

NEWARK PRIORY (p. 76).—Permission to visit the ruins may be obtained from the Estate Office at Ockham Park. It is better to make a previous application in writing. Most people who are not professed archæologists will probably be satisfied with the distant views from the Wey tow-path or from the lane between Ripley and Pyrford.

REIGATE.—Castle Grounds (p. 27).—These are open free to the public at all hours during the summer and winter. The **Caves** are shown between 8 a.m. and sunset, and the charge for admission to them is 3d.

Priory Park (p. 28).—The Park is always open to the public, but there is no general admission to the House.

RICHMOND PARK (p. 120).—Always open to pedestrians, day and night. The carriage gates are opened at 7 a.m. in summer, and closed at 9 p.m. In winter they are opened at 7.30 a.m., and closed at dusk. No dogs admitted unless in charge of some responsible person, who must prevent them from disturbing the deer, etc. No special regulations during the War.

ST. MARTHA'S CHAPEL (p. 63).—The key may be obtained at Albury Rectory, or from Miss Smiles, St. Martha's Lodge, Guildford (on the road between Guildford and the Chapel).

SUTTON PLACE (p. 78).—No information afforded, but the writer believes that there is now no general admission.

VIRGINIA WATER (p. 113).—The grounds are open to the public at all times, except only for two days in the course of the year. No special regulations during the War.

WAVERLEY ABBEY (p. 103).—Permission to visit the ruins can be obtained at the Lodge near Waverley Mill, except on Sundays, and also for about six weeks in the early summer, when the fields through which they are approached are laid up for hay.

WISLEY.—Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens (p. 75).—Admission by introduction of a Fellow, at stated days and hours.

WOTTON HOUSE (p. 58).—There is no general admission, but those particularly interested used occasionally to be allowed to view the Evelyn relics on special application. But even this privilege has been necessarily suspended during the War.

CYCLING ITINERARY OF SURREY

The main roads are given, with distances from place to place, and references to page where these are treated. The intermediate distances are put in round numbers, fractions being neglected.

Routes branching off to right or left (*r.*, *l.*) are given in italic type.

ROUTES FROM LONDON

I.

BY *STAINES* TO FARNHAM, 38 Miles.

Piccadilly by—	Miles.
Brentford to **Staines Bridge** (p. 114)	17
Egham (p. 112)	1
r. to Windsor, 5 m.; l. to Chertsey (p. 114), *4 m.; r. to Ascot by Windsor Park, 7 m.*	
Virginia Water (p. 113) ...	3
Sunningdale	2
Bagshot (p. 110)	3
l. to Bisley (p. 110), *5 m.*	
The Jolly Farmer	1
r. to Blackwater and Basingstoke, 18 m.	
Frimley	3
Farnborough	2
Aldershot (*Canal Bridge*) ...	2
Farnham (p. 96)	4

FORWARD AND CROSS ROUTES FROM FARNHAM.

By *Winchester* to **Southampton**	40
By *Petersfield* to **Portsmouth**	36
By the *Hog's Back* (p. 96) to **Guildford** (p. 64)	10
By *Godalming* (p. 83) to **Guildford**	14

II.

BY *WEYBRIDGE* TO GUILDFORD, 33 Miles.

Piccadilly by—	Miles.
Walton to **Weybridge** (p. 115)	20
Addlestone (p. 74)	2
Ottershaw (p. 112)	1
r. from Chertsey, 2 m.; r. to Bisley (*see* p. 110), *6 m.*	
Woking Station (p. 77) ...	4
Guildford (p. 64)	6

III.

BY *RIPLEY* TO GUILDFORD, 30 Miles.

Westminster Bridge to—	
Clapham	3
Wandsworth	3
Kingston (p. 70)	6
Thames Ditton (p. 118) ...	2
Esher (p. 71)	2
r. by Walton to Staines, 9 m.; l. to Leatherhead, 6 m.	
Fairmile Common	2
Cobham (p. 72)	2
Ripley (p. 75)	4
r. 1 m. on by Send (p. 77) *and Old Woking to Bisley* (p. 110), *10 m.*	
Guildford (p. 64)	6

IV.

BY *LEATHERHEAD* TO GUILDFORD, 31 (32) Miles.

Westminster by—	
Kingston to **Leatherhead** (p. 48), as Route III., then by Surbiton and Hook (p. 47)	20
(Ditto by *Epsom*, as Route V., 1 m. shorter.)	
Effingham (p. 80)	4
East Horsley (p. 80)	2
Guildford (p. 64)	6

FORWARD AND CROSS ROUTES FROM GUILDFORD.

	Miles.
By *Godalming* (p. 83) to **Hindhead** (p. 87)	12
Ditto to **Haslemere** (p. 89) ...	13
By either of the above routes through *Liphook* to **Petersfield**	25
By the *Hog's Back* (p. 96) to **Farnham** (p. 96)	10
By *Cranleigh* (p. 95) to **Horsham**	19
By *Shere* (p. 60) to **Dorking** (p. 41)	13

(A little shorter and rougher road to Shere over Merrow Downs, p. 62.)

V.

BY *LEATHERHEAD* TO DORKING, 23 Miles.

(A mile longer to Leatherhead through *Kingston* as Routes III., IV.; still longer by *Esher*.)

Westminster to—	Miles.
Clapham	3
Balham...	2
Tooting (p. 29)	1
Merton (p. 51)...	2
Morden (p. 51)	1
Ewell (p. 26)	4
r. from Kingston (p. 70), 5 *m*	
Epsom (p. 52)	2
l. to Reigate (p. 26), 8 *m.*	
Ashtead (p. 54)	2
Leatherhead (p. 48)	2
r. to Guildford (p. 64), 12 *m.*	
Mickleham (p. 49)	2
Box Hill (p. 44), on left ...	1
Dorking (p. 41)	1

VI.

BY *BANSTEAD* TO DORKING, 25 Miles.

(A mile shorter by *Clapham* and *Tooting* as Route V.)

Westminster to—	Miles.
Kennington	2
Brixton...	2
Streatham	2
Mitcham (p. 29)	3
(Loop l. by *Carshalton* (p. 22) to Sutton, a mile longer.)	
Sutton (p. 24)	3
r. to Ewell (Route V.), 3 *m.*; *l. to Croydon* (Route VIII.), 5 *m.*	
Banstead Downs (p. 29) ...	2
Burgh Heath (p. 30)	2
Tadworth (p. 30)	1
r. Loop by Walton-on-the-Hill (p. 30), 1 *m. more.*	
Pebblecombe Hill (p. 30) ...	3
r. Loop round Box Hill (p. 44).	
Betchworth (p. 40)	2
Dorking (p. 41)	3

FORWARD FROM DORKING.

By *Shere* (p. 60) to **Guildford** (p. 64)	13
By *Betchworth* (p. 40) to **Reigate** (p. 26)	6
By *Holmwood* to **Horsham** ...	13
By *Holmwood* and *Capel* (p. 55) to **Cranleigh** (p. 94) ...	16

VII.

TO REIGATE, 21 Miles.

Westminster to—	
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Gatton Park (Suspension Bridge, view from Downs, pp. 19, 31)	3
Reigate (p. 26)	2

FORWARD FROM REIGATE.

To **Redhill** *l.* (p. 31, Route VIII.)	2
To **Dorking** *r.* (p. 41, Routes V., VI.)	6
To **Crawley**	9
(Crawley to Brighton, 22 m.)	

VIII.

TO REDHILL (Brighton Road), 20 Miles.

Westminster to—	Miles.
Streatham (as Route VI.) ...	6

Westminster to—	Miles.
Croydon (p. 1)...	4
r. to Sutton (p. 24) *and Epsom* (p. 52), 9 *m.*	
Purley (p. 11)	3
r. to Banstead (p. 30), 4 *m.*; *l. to Caterham* (p. 12), 4 *m.*	
Merstham (p. 13)	5
Redhill (p. 31)...	2
FORWARD FROM REDHILL.	
To **Dorking** (p. 41)	8
To **Godstone** *l.* (pp. 12, 34) ...	5
To **Brighton**, *via Crawley, Handcross* and *Hickstead* ...	31
To **Brighton**, *via Handcross* and *Cuckfield*	32
To **Brighton**, *via Horley, Hayward's Heath* and *Ditchling*	32

IX.

TO EAST GRINSTEAD, 29 Miles.

Westminster to—	
Croydon (as Route VIII.) ...	10
Purley (p. 11)	3
Caterham (p. 12)	4
Godstone (pp. 12, 34)... ...	3
r. to Redhill (p. 31), 5 *m.*; *l. to Limpsfield* (p. 37), 4 *m.*	
Blindley Heath (p. 12) ...	4
l. to Lingfield (p. 36), 2 *m.*	
East Grinstead	5
FORWARD FROM EAST GRINSTEAD.	
r. to **Crawley** (Route VII.), 9 *m.*; *l. to* **Tunbridge Wells**, 14 *m.*	
To **Eastbourne**	33

X.

TO LIMPSFIELD, 21 Miles.

Westminster to—	
Croydon (as Route VIII.) ...	10
Sanderstead (p. 6)	3
Warlingham (p. 6)	2
Titsey Hill (p. 7)	4
r. to Godstone or Caterham (p. 12), *about* 6 *m.*; *l. to Westerham*, 4 *m.*	
Limpsfield (p. 37)	2

XI.

CROSS ROAD THROUGH SOUTH SURREY.

Limpsfield (p. 37, Route X.) to **Godstone** (pp. 12, 34) Route IX.)	4
Redhill (p. 31, VIII.)... ...	5
Reigate (p. 26, VII.)	2
Dorking (p. 41, V., VI.) ...	6
Guildford (p. 64, II., III., IV.)	13
Farnham (p. 96, I.)	10
Total	40

XII.

CROSS ROAD THROUGH NORTH SURREY.

Shirley (p. 8, about 10 m. from Westminster by the Crystal Palace) to **Croydon** (p. 1, Routes VIII., IX., X.) ...	2
Sutton (p. 24, VI.)	5
Cheam (p. 24)...	1
By Worcester Park and Malden (p. 26) to **Kingston** (p. 70, III.)	6
Walton-on-Thames (p. 116) ...	6
Weybridge (p. 115)	2
Chertsey (p. 114)	3
Egham (p. 112)	4
Windsor	5
Total	34

Loop Route—	
Chertsey to *Bagshot* (p. 110, Route I.)	10
Bagshot to *Windsor* ...	12

GUIDE TO SURREY

SECTION I.—CROYDON.

(*See note on p.* iii.)

Croydon [10¼ m. Pop., 169,551. *Hotel*: Greyhound. *Restaurant*: Café Royal, North End], though now virtually a suburb of London, manages, thanks to its incorporation in 1883, still to retain some semblance of an independent country town. Since the widening of its ancient High Street in 1895, and the destruction of the old, but unsavoury, precincts of Middle Row, which lay between High Street and Surrey Street, in the same great scheme of improvement, Croydon retains in its streets few vestiges of antiquity. Surrey Street, in fact, is almost the sole survivor of ancient Croydon, and it is here that a kind of informal market is still held on Saturday night. In Surrey Street (then Market Street) stood the old King's Head, which was kept by Ruskin's maternal grandmother; whilst his aunt, whom he used to visit as a child ("we all went down to Croydon to be petted by my homely aunt; and walk on Duppas Hill, and on the heather of Addington"), was a baker's wife, and lived "in the little house still standing—or which was so four months ago*—the fashionablest in Market Street, having actually two windows over the shop, in the second storey." Here Ruskin's "chosen domains" were usually "the shop, the bakehouse, and the stones round the spring of crystal water at the back-door (long since let down into the modern sewer)." Two modern buildings in Croydon are notable exceptions to its otherwise bad record of latter-day Philistinism. The first of these is the fine Renaissance *Town Hall* in Katherine Street, with the adjoining Braithwaite Memorial Hall. The second is the noble red-brick *church* of

* So said in 1885.

St. Michael and All Angels, erected from the designs of Mr. Pearson in a very foreign style of 13th-century Gothic.

The history of Croydon for centuries was inseparably connected with the history of the Archbishops of the Southern Province. The manor belonged to Lanfranc at the time of Domesday, and the link was only finally broken in 1780. Part of the arms of the See of Canterbury is incorporated in those of the modern borough. The earliest mention of Croydon, however, is in 960, when it is referred to in the will of Beorhtric and Ælfswyth. The name is there spelt "Crogdoene," which in Domesday appears as "Croindene," and is sometimes taken to mean the "winding valley." The ancient Croydon, undoubtedly, which lay chiefly in the direction of the Parish Church, was certainly built in a hollow—

> "In midst of these stands Croydon, clothed in blacke,
> In a low bottome sink of all these hills"—

but the name appears again in Cambridgeshire, where the surrounding country is flat. Croydon is sometimes claimed as the site of the Roman *Noviomagus*, but the location of the latter was probably at Holwood Hill, in Kent. Croydon in the 17th century was noted for its charcoal-burners, or "colliers," as indicated by the title of the anonymous play (1662), "Grim the Collier of Croydon," and by the often quoted lines from Greene's "Quip for an Upstart Courtier" (1592): "Marry, quoth hee that lookt like Lucifer, though I am black I am not the divell, but indeed a collyer of Croydon." The town is one of the healthiest in England, and though this is due, in part, perhaps, to its purely residential character (though Messrs. Gillett and Johnston have here their important clock works), yet credit must also be given to its early attention to sanitation. Its modern motto is not unjustified: *Sanitate Crescamus*.

The building of most importance in Croydon is the old *Palace of the Archbishops* (often called "Croydon House"), which, owing, no doubt, to its convenient situation, being within easy reach of both town and country, was always a favourite summer residence, though Grindal found it "no wholesome house."

James I. of Scotland was evidently a prisoner here in 1412, when he dates a letter from "Croidonne." Elizabeth was a visitor more than once, and here delivered on one occasion the famous rebuke to Mrs. Parker (she disapproved of married clergy): "And you,—madam I may not call you, and *mistress* I am ashamed to call you—but yet I do thank you." Consecrations were held in the Palace Chapel; and one of these, of more than common historical interest, is entered in the Diary of Arch. Laud: "August 24 [1628]. The news of [the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham] came to Croydon, where it found myself and the Bishops of *Winchester*,

Ely, and *Carlisle*, at the Consecration of Bishop *Montagu* for *Chichester* with My Lord's Grace." During the Commonwealth the house fell into the hands of Sir William Brereton, "having terribly long teeth and a prodigious stomach to turn the Archbishop's chapel at Croydon into a kitchen; also to swallow up that palace and lands at a morsel." After its final abandonment in 1780 the old building was subjected to scandalous vicissitudes; its noble gate-house has totally disappeared (the last fragment only a few years ago) ; and the former grounds, with their pleasant "canals" and water-courses, have been almost wholly built on. Luckily, the main fabric was rescued by the Duke of Newcastle in 1887, and is now a day school in connection with the Kilburn Sisterhood.

The Palace (mostly of red brick) is constructed round two small courtyards, which are separated by the ancient guard-chamber. The whole building, as Dr. Cox justly says, is exceedingly complex, and arrived by successive stages only at its present seemingly simple ground-plan. That there was a building here of some sort in the 12th century is proved by a fragment of walling of that date towards the S.W. corner of the present *Guard Chamber*, and by some remnants of slightly later masonry incorporated in the basement of the Guard Chamber itself. It is unlikely that this primitive palace was quadrangular ; and it is possible that the present Guard Chamber, though rebuilt in the 15th century by Arundell or Courtenay, is really the original nucleus, consisting of a Norman hall and solar, round which, as round a centre, the rest of the building has gradually grown. Next in date of the existing buildings must be reckoned the porch of the great *Banqueting Hall*, with the room above it, and perhaps some portion of the adjacent walling of the Hall itself, which are attributed to Arch. Courtenay (1381-1396). The Hall itself (56 ft. by 38 ft.) is mostly the work of Arch. Stafford (1443-1452), the remnants of whose throne, with the arms of Henry VI. and the label, *Domine salvum fac regem*, are now built into the W. wall. The glory of this hall is the magnificent 15th-century roof, though the effect of this is marred by the great tie-beams inserted by Arch. Herring in 1748 for the sake of greater security. The corbels that support it are in part, perhaps, contemporary (some have the arms of Stafford); but others, with the achievements of Laud, Juxon, and Herring, are obviously later insertions, and tend to confuse its history. Next in interest is the *Chapel* (on the N. of the N. courtyard), the bulk of which is probably due to Arch. Bourchier (1454-1486), though parts of

the basement are older. The ante-chapel, however, as well as the curious little staircase that descends to the churchyard, were added by Arch. Morton (1486-1500). The W. external front of this, with the great cross-keys in vitrified brick, is a charming bit of masonry. The Chapel has now a boarded ceiling of the 17th century, but the tie-beams of its original 15th-century roof are still visible. It has fittings of exceptional interest. The stalls were apparently rearranged by Arch. Juxon (1660-1663), but include fragments of original work by Bourchier. The arms of Laud (1633-1645), and of the various preferments that he held from time to time, are conspicuous on the poppy-heads—*i.e.*, the Deanery of Gloucester, the Principalship of St. John's College, Oxford, and the Sees of St. David's, Bath and Wells, London, and Canterbury. The 15th-century screen between the Chapel and its ante-chapel is "austerely plain," and "disfigured by a 17th-century cornice." The curious gallery at the W. end of the ante-chapel, called "Queen Elizabeth's Pew," is probably due to Laud. The Long Gallery, on the S. of the S. Court, was rebuilt by Arch. Wake (1716-1737), on the site of the earlier structure in which Elizabeth danced "galliards" with her courtiers, and in which she bestowed the Great Seal on Sir Christopher Hatton in 1687, after its refusal by Arch. Whitgift.

To the N.W. of the ancient Palace stands the noble *Parish Church*, most of which, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire in 1857. The massive W. tower (closely recalling that of Tenterden in Kent, and by far the best in Surrey) was fortunately spared, as well as the N. and S. porches. The tower was probably built by Arch. Chichele (1414-1443), whose arms are in the spandrels of the doorway. The church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, who enlarged it towards the E. Many of the ancient monuments perished in the fire, but that of Arch. Whitgift (1583-1604) was restored by the late Mr. Oldrid Scott in 1888, though the work is almost wholly new. Like Grindal's former monument, which it closely resembled, it belongs to a well-known, stereotyped type that drew its inspiration from the German Renaissance. The battered fragments of the monument to Arch. Sheldon (1663-1677) are preserved in the S. aisle. Mr. Corbett Anderson is loud in his praises of its composition and execution. "The glorious fragments," he assures us, of the Elgin marbles, "contain nothing superior to the manner in

which the sutures of " certain skulls are defined in the central compartment. The visitor should also notice the medieval eagle lectern, and the interesting brass to Gabriel Silvester (d. 1512), *Vera sacerdotum gloria nuper*. The name is curiously written " Silvester Gabriel " in the Latin elegiacs at the foot, for the sake of scanning the hexameter.

The remaining antiquity of Croydon is the charming old *Hospital of the Holy Trinity*, at the four cross-roads in the middle of the town, which was founded as an almshouse by Arch. Whitgift in 1596. Like the later hospital at Guildford, whose foundation it suggested, this delightful old Elizabethan structure, of mellow red brick, is built round a single courtyard. The front towards North End is relieved by three gables, two of which (at the ends) have the initials I.W. in vitrified brick, whilst the centre forms an unusual and picturesque gate-tower: *Qui dat pauperi non indigebit.* The great oak doors are apparently original, and there is a curious old alms-box inside. The *Dining Hall* and *Warden's Room* are beautifully panelled, and retain some relics of their ancient furniture. The *Chapel*, though very plain, is remarkable for preserving its original rough chestnut benches, as well as for a portrait of its founder, with the inscriptions (above and below):

" Feci quod potui; potui quod, Christe, dedisti:
Improba, fac melius, si potes, Invidia,"

and

" Has Triadi Sanctæ primo qui struxerat ædes
Illius en veram Præsulis effigiem."

There is also a portrait of a lady in Elizabethan costume, who is absurdly described as late as 1901 (*Home Counties Magazine*, p. 10) as " possibly a daughter," though Whitgift, in fact, was never married.

John Whitgift was born at Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, *c.* 1530, and educated at Cambridge, where he rose to be Master of Trinity. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Worcester in 1557, and to the Primacy in 1583. Macaulay dismisses him as " a narrow-minded, mean, and tyrannical priest, who gained power by servility and adulation, and employed it in persecuting both those who agreed with Calvin about church government and those who differed touching the doctrine of reprobation." The antithesis is characteristically neat, and probably characteristically misleading. Whitgift, at any rate, has in his favour a remarkable consensus of contemporary, or but slightly later, opinion — *e.g.*, Camden, Stow, Sir Henry

Wotton, Isaac Walton, and Fuller—the last of whom sums him up briefly as "one of the worthiest men that ever the English hierarchy did enjoy." To Croydon he was a considerable benefactor, not only by the establishment of this picturesque old hospital, but also by the foundation of a *Grammar School*, which, after fluctuating fortunes, has now attained considerable prosperity, and is housed in handsome buildings between North End and Wellesley Road.

ROUTE I.—CROYDON TO WESTERHAM.

The Brighton road is quitted at ½ m. the *Reindeer Inn*, and we commence at once the long ascent to the high chalk plateau. The villas are hardly left behind till we gain the small, still rural village of

2¾ m. **Sanderstead** [1¼ m. (12¼ m.). Pop., 1,753], a few minutes before entering which there is an extensive backward view in the direction of Kingston and the valley of the Thames. The little *church* (chiefly 14th century) has almost been restored out of interest. The best remaining feature is the beautiful recumbent alabaster effigy of Mrs. Mary Audley (d. 1655). This may be regarded as a valuable example of the transition from conventional to naturalistic statuary. Close at hand is the red-brick *Court*, dated 1676.

5 m. **Warlingham** [1½ m. (15¼ m.). Pop., 3,782] is now less primitive than formerly, a number of small new houses having been built of recent years round its pleasant village green. The church was admirably restored and enlarged in 1894, and is interesting for the tradition (commemorated by modern glass) that the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI. was first used within these walls. The core is 13th century, and there are interesting traces of the former arrangement of the rood-beam, with its two attendant altars, in a small aisleless parish church. Notice the "low-side" window, with a semi-circular internal niche below it that may well have been intended for the use of the acolyte to ring the Sanctus bell through the shuttered opening; the wall-painting of St. Christopher; and the fairly considerable remains of 14th and 15th century glass (the last an Annunciation). The *Leather Bottle* and *White Lion* inns are picturesque old houses of the 15th century.

6½ m. **Worms Heath**, where the road attains an elevation of about 752 ft. The view looking back hence on a clear summer evening, extending northwards across the wide valley of the

Thames to the distant hill of Harrow, is one of vast extent and of singular fascination. It is hard indeed to credit that so many millions of people are housed in an intervening space that from here seems entirely rural! On the heath are a number of circular pit-sinkings that may or may not represent prehistoric hut-circles, "but these [are] somewhat confused with old diggings for pudding-stone and gravel." The road now advances through an avenue of beeches to the crest of the North Downs at *Botley Hill* (852 ft.), at a point where five roads meet.

(i.) By following the lane to the W. along the exact edge of the escarpment, we come, in about a mile, and just beyond *Flint House Farm*, to a point, immediately above the great Oxted chalk-pits, that is apparently the highest elevation of the North Downs in Surrey or Kent (868 ft.), and whence the view in all directions is magnificent. The escarpment may still be followed till a little beyond *Chaldon's Farm*, and a descent made thence to Godstone (p. 34); or the lane may be taken to the R. *c.* ½ m. beyond the chalk-pit to visit **Woldingham** *church*, the situation of which is apparently the highest in the county (797 ft.). The church is also the smallest in Surrey (*c.* 30 ft. × *c.* 29 ft.), and one of the smallest in England; but nothing remains of architectural interest: even in the engraving in Manning and Bray, its aspect is wholly barn-like. Woldingham [1¼ m. (17 m.). Pop. 501] is one of the "four places on the hill" (the other three are Warlingham, Chelsham, and Caterham); and Aubrey relates with zest how the "many pleasant little vallies" of this once secluded hill-country are "stor'd with wild Thyme, sweet Marjoram, Barnell, Boscage, and Beeches" (a greater curiosity is perhaps *Chlora Perfoliata*, which grows in some abundance on the dry, elevated pastures). Unhappily, since the opening of the railway (*c.* 1886), the whole of this pleasant district has been cruelly disfigured by the foolish modern craze for building villas at unreasonable distances from London.

(ii.) Less than a mile down the hill in the direction of 2 m. Limpsfield (p. 37), and towards the foot of the escarpment, is the modern church of **Titsey** [2 m. Oxted (20¼ m.). Pop. 196], beautifully placed at the intersection of the Pilgrims' Way (half a mile along which, towards the E., is the farm called Pilgrims' Lodge). The *church* was built on its present site in 1861, and preserves some encaustic tiles and crosses fleury that came from the ancient edifice. There is also a wall monument (with a touching inscription) to Sir John Gresham, Kt., d. 1643). These Greshams (of which family was Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the original Royal Exchange in the time of Queen Elizabeth) lived formerly at Titsey Place, which was rebuilt towards the close of the 18th century, and now belongs to their descendants, a branch of the Leveson-Gowers. The Greshams are commemorated again by the Grasshopper Inn (their crest [S.T.]), on the road between Limpsfield and Westerham. The hanging woods above the house are more than commonly beautiful.

From Botley Hill the Westerham road continues due E. along the edge of the escarpment, with exquisite views towards the S. of the blue undulations of the Weald, and towards the S.E. of the wooded range of sandstone hills in the direction of Sevenoaks, till Tatsfield Church (p. 10) is visible in front on a bank above the road (a lane turns up to it). We now descend the escarpment, and, crossing the Kentish border *c.* ⅓ m. beyond Tatsfield Rectory, and exactly at the intersection of the Pilgrims' Way, shortly arrive at 12 m. Westerham (see Black's "West Kent").

ROUTE II.—CROYDON TO WESTERHAM BY ADDINGTON AND CHELSHAM.

This is the more rural and interesting route.

2½ m. **Shirley,** a quasi-suburban village, with a modern church (1856). Here is buried the father of John Ruskin. "My father began business as a wine-merchant, with no capital, and a considerable amount of debts bequeathed him by his grandfather. He accepted the bequest, and paid them all before he began to lay by anything for himself,—for which his best friends called him a fool, and I . . . have written on the granite slab over his grave that he was 'an entirely honest merchant.'" Shirley is prettily placed on the W. slope of the *Addington Hills* (475 ft.), and there is still much pleasantly broken country, and much heather and wood, in the immediate vicinity.

3¾ m. **Addington** [3¾ m. Croydon (10¼ m.). Pop., 614], at the foot of the steep descent of Spout Hill. This is still a small and entirely rural village, and the *church,* though much restored, retains a fair amount of interest. Structurally, the best feature is the very early Norman (or even pre-Conquest) chancel, a blocked original window of which remains on the S. The four small Norman windows that still exist (very unusually) in the E. wall are later insertions of *c.* 1150. On the N. of the chancel is the striking Jacobean monument of Sir Oliphe Leigh (d. 1612), and on the floor the good late brass of John Leigh (d. 1509), and Isabel his wife (d. 1544). In the porch is an inscription to Francisca Lesley (d. 1633), the wife of a former vicar. Aubrey records "that the surviving Husband, through a singular Respect of the Deceas'd, was observed, with the greatest Caution, to avoid so much as treading on this Stone" (it then lay inside). There

is a curious "low-side" window, framed, with the Norman "slit" above it, in a single internal recess. In the churchyard are buried five Archbishops of Canterbury, concluding with Arch. Tait (d. 1878). The splendid adjoining domain of *Addington Park* was purchased as a residence for the Primates of the Southern Province in 1780, in lieu of the then discarded Croydon Palace (p. 2). It was sold on the death of Arch. Benson (who was much attached to the place) in 1896. The somewhat inadequate house was built by Alderman Trecothic, whose uninteresting monument is in the church, *c.* 1771-1775. The higher parts of the Park, towards the top of the Addington Hills, are beautiful in early summer with thick clusters of rhododendrons. On the wooded ridge above the village is a group of tumuli, and others have been destroyed.

Beyond Addington we enter on the chalk, and the landscape changes accordingly. By roundabout lanes we reach the small church and manor farm of

7 m. **Farley** [3 m. Upper Warlingham (15¼ m.). Pop., 98] (village there is none), which lie high above sea-level (*c.* 500 ft.), and command good backward views of the wooded Addington Hills. The manor formed part of the original endowment by Bishop Walter of his college at Malden (p. 26) in 1263, and is still the property of Merton College. The *Manor Farm* is partly surrounded by a homestead moat. The little *church* is interesting as one of the few in Surrey that largely retain their original aisleless late 11th-century ground-plan, though the chancel was extended in the 13th century. Externally there are portions of the original plastering, and the plain W. doorway (*c.* 1075) is an interesting feature. On the S. chancel wall is the small brass of John Brock (d. 1496): "Civis dum vixit et pulter London." The introduction of the English "pulter" (="poulterer," *cf.* Falstaff's aspiration: "Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker, or a poulter's hare") is explained by the lack of a Latin equivalent. On the opposite wall is a tablet to Dr. Samuel Bernard (d. 1657), who was ejected from the Vicarage of Croydon in 1643 for so-called "Errors in Doctrine, Superstition in Practice, and Malignancy." Salmon sees a reference to the Solemn League and Covenant in the language of his epitaph: "Vir nullo fœdere fœdatus."

From Farley we continue across the high chalk plateau to

9 m. **Chelsham** [3½ m. Upper Warlingham (15¼ m.). Pop., 1,244], through lanes whose banks are purple in spring with innumerable dog-violets.

Aubrey is curiously wide of the mark in describing the *church* of St. Leonard's as lying low. It is more than 600 ft. above the sea! Much of the building is 13th century, with some good inserted windows of the following century. Notice the beautiful and very unusual 13th-century piscina in the E. wall; the low shafts, respectively in the two E. corners of the chancel, that have possibly once carried an altar-beam or reredos; and the interesting remnants of early 16th-century screen work, with clear Renaissance details (and possibly even Flemish). We now descend steeply into one of the dry chalk "bottoms" so peculiarly distinctive of the Surrey Downs; ascending whence more gradually past the old farmhouse of *Beddlestead*, we gain at *c.* 11 m. from Croydon the edge of the great escarpment at *c.* 1½ m. to the E. of one of its highest points (*Botley Hill*, see p. 7). Here we join the main high-road from Croydon (p. 1), which is followed for the rest of the journey. High on the crest to the L. as we commence the long descent to Westerham, and occupying a site that is higher above sea-level (more than 700 ft.) than that of any other church in the county, with the possible exception of Woldingham, is seen the little church of

Tatsfield [3½ m. Westerham (25¼ m.). Pop., 826], another good example (like Farley and Pyrford) of the aisleless nave and chancel of the late 11th century. The "low-side" window is very unusual—a quatrefoil set in a square recess. An unexpected feature is the inserted 13th-century lancet on the N. of the chancel, with mouldings of exceptional complexity and depth. So elaborately rich a window, in a parish church so humble, certainly "strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room." "If the building," says Mr. Jennings, "has little to boast of in point of architectural beauty, there is a view from the churchyard which might well draw pilgrims hither, and which is worth going half a day's journey to see." This extends towards the S., and is of the usual lovely character of views across the Weald. East Grinstead Church is seen in the middle distance, and beyond is Ashdown Forest, with its many clumps of trees. From other points in the neighbourhood, since leaving Beddlestead Farm, prospects of vast extent have

opened backwards towards the N., extending far across the valley of the Thames. 12½ m. **Kent Hatch,** where we cross the Kentish border, reaching in 1¾ m. further the little town of Westerham (see Black's "West Kent").

ROUTE III.—CROYDON TO EAST GRINSTEAD.

The high-road as far as Caterham has nothing to recommend it. The Brighton main road is quitted near 2½ m. **Purley,** and for the next 4½ m. the once picturesque *Caterham Valley* is traversed from end to end past a tedious succession of building estates, villas, and little houses. The single object of interest is near Upper Warlingham Station (for the village on the hill, see p. 6), where an old tithe-barn of flint and stone, adjoining the *Rose and Crown Inn*, is tentatively conjectured by Mr. Johnston to have belonged to the monks of Chertsey Abbey (p. 115). The hollow of this formerly pleasant valley was already spoilt by building when the writer first remembers it, now nearly forty years ago; but it still remains of interest by reason of that strange natural phenomenon, the Bourne, whose waters emerge from the overburdened chalk at uncertain intervals, and used formerly to work havoc in Croydon.

It is obvious from a glance at an orographical map that the whole development of Down country to the immediate S. of Croydon was formerly watered by a system of converging streams that combined to form the Wandle, and that excavated the branching valleys that are now normally waterless. The rainfall is nowadays absorbed by the chalk, possibly into underground reservoirs; and the Wandle rises normally from a line of copious springs at points between Croydon and Sutton (*i.e.*, Carshalton, Beddington, and Croydon itself), where the porous chalk dips under the impervious clay. After certain intervals, however, and perhaps after seasons of unusual wet, the ordinary underground conduit-pipes are insufficient to discharge the accumulated volume, and the Caterham Valley then temporarily reverts to its formerly permanent aspect. An analogous phenomenon, though in a less advanced stage of development, may be studied in connection with the head waters, also flowing over chalk, of the Hertfordshire Lea and Coln. It was supposed that the vast amount of pumping in the neighbourhood of Croydon might have modified the appearance of the Bourne, but it made its appearance with considerable vigour in 1910. Similar phenomena occur in the chalk districts of Kent, Hampshire, and East Yorkshire, where the springs are called respectively "nail-

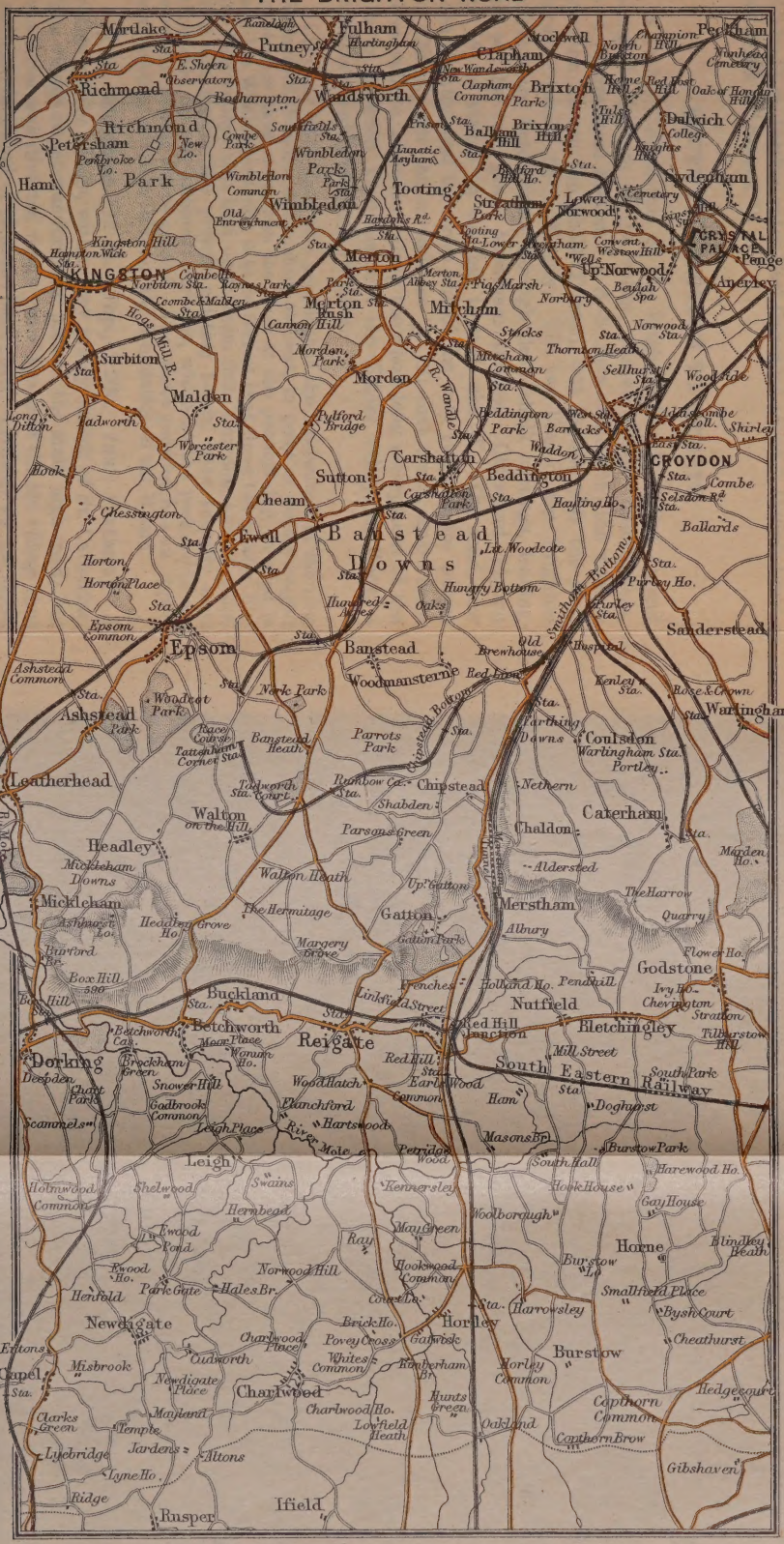
bournes," "lavants," and "gypsies"; whilst an intermittent stream near Ware, in Hertfordshire, is also known as the "Nimney Bourne."

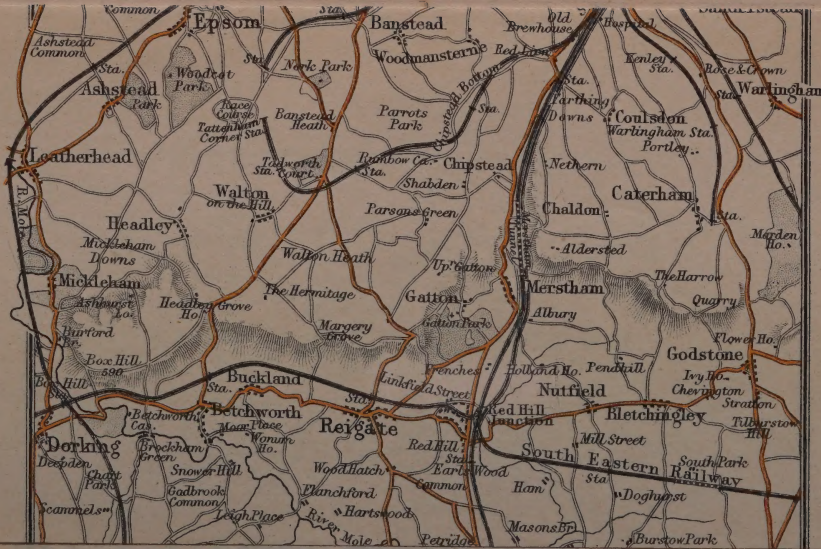
The Surrey Bourne, as noted by Aubrey, was formerly "held by the Inhabitants and neighbourhood to be ominous, and prognosticating something remarkable approaching." In particular, it appeared in 1665, just prior to the outbreak of the Great Plague. Similarly, Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," speaks of the "prophetick gypsies," which were supposed to adumbrate "a penurious dearth" for the following year; whilst William of Newbrough, writing *c.* 1136-1208 of the same phenomena, expressly states that "earum fluxus futuræ famis incommodum non fallaciter portendere dicitur."

7½ m. **Caterham** [18 m. Pop., 10,841]. An enormous villa population (varied by barracks and lunatic asylums) has grown up in this neighbourhood since the opening of the railway. The small disused *church* of St. Lawrence, in the old village on the hill, should not be neglected by the archæologist. Part of it dates from the close of the 11th century, but a S. aisle and S. chapel were added *c.* 1190 (the arcades alone remain), and the W. aisle was added and the chancel rebuilt in the first quarter of the 13th century. A new church was built in 1866, and here is preserved the old 13th-century font. Beyond Caterham the road traverses a low pass through the escarpment of the North Downs (perhaps less than 500 ft.; its only parallel in Surrey is the gap behind Merstham; see p. 13), and for the first time since leaving Croydon becomes wholly and delightfully rural. Hop-gardens now appear, and the débris of ancient quarries of the formerly famous Godstone stone; and the view opens pleasantly in front over

10 m. **Godstone** and Tilburstow Hill. Godstone itself and its delightful neighbourhood are dealt with in greater detail in Route IX. The old East Grinstead road (perhaps representing the line of an ancient Roman way) now runs in a deep sand cutting over the wooded crest of Tilburstow Hill (574 ft.), but the modern highway makes a slight détour to the E., thus attaining easy gradients at a very small cost of distance. At 12½ m., on the L., is the old farmhouse of Lagham, an ancient seat of the St. Johns, and surrounded by earthworks that are possibly prehistoric, and, anyhow, more important than an ordinary homestead moat. 14 m. **Blindley Heath**, with a modern church. 16½ m. **New Chapel**, with a triangular village green. The old chapel-of-ease to Godstone that gave its name to this little hamlet, though some remains of it perhaps existed at the

THE BRIGHTON ROAD

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Leatherhead
Walton on the Hill
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Mickleham
Box Hill
Buckland
Betchworth
Dorking
Reigate
Chipstead
Coulsdon
Caterham
Chaldon
Merstham
Gatton
Godstone
Nutfield
Bletchingley
Red Hill Junction
South Eastern Railway
Warlingham
Woodcote Park
Nork Park
Parrots Park
Banstead Heath
Tadworth
Shabden
Parsons Green
Walton Heath
The Hermitage
Headley Grove
Margery Grove
Gatton Park
Albury
Aldersted
Nethern
Portley
Marden Ho.
The Harrow
Quarry
Flower Ho.
Pendhill
Ivy Ho.
Chevington
Stratton
Tilburstow Hill
Mill Street
South Park
Doghurst
Burstow Park
Holland Ho.
Trenches
Kirkfield Street
Earlswood
Ham
Masons Br.
Petridge
Woodhatch
Flanchford
Hartswood
Leigh Place
Snowerhill
Gadbrook Common
Chart Park
Deepden
Brockham Green
Betchworth Cas.
More Place
Wonham Ho.
Ashtead Common
Ashtead Park
Race Course
Tattenham Corner Sta.
Tadworth Court
Rainbow Cr.
Parsonage Green
Mickleham Downs
Ashurst Lo.
Burford Br.
Box Hill
Common
Epsom Common
Brewhouse
Red Lion
Old Hospital
Lenley Sta.
Rose & Crown
Sta.
Farthing Downs
Warlingham Sta.
Crosstell Bottom
R. Mole

time of Aubrey, has long since come itself to be reckoned with "portions and parcels of the dreadful past." A little beyond, on the L., is a large mill-dam, beautifully covered with floating white water-lilies. At 18 m. we cross the Sussex boundary; and in 1¾ m. further enter **East Grinstead** (*Hotel*: Dorset Arms. See Black's "Sussex").

ROUTE IV.—CROYDON TO REIGATE.

A rather dull section of the Brighton Road. Villas extend along the bottom of the valley, almost without intermission, to 4 m. **Smitham Bottom** (= A.-S. *Botn* = a depth; the word is common among the Chalk Downs), but beyond this the road becomes rural. 6½ m. **Hooley.** The two lines of the Brighton railway are here driven through deep chalk cuttings, leading up to the two great Merstham tunnels. Chipstead church (p 18) is visible on the hill towards the W. The road now rises slightly, and traverses one of the only two definite passes (*c.* 439 ft.; for the second, see p. 12) that occur, apart from river valleys, anywhere along the whole long escarpment of the Downs between Farnham and the Elham valley, in Kent, a distance roughly of about 70 miles.

It is clear from these two passes that the headwaters of the now diminished Wandle (diminished, at least, in point of visible length) must once have risen, like the Mole at the present day, in what is now the Weald, assuming it to be correct that these two passes, like the long valleys that lead up to them from Croydon, and of which they are merely the present existing heads, have actually been excavated by two tributary streams, which at the prehistoric era were still flowing above ground. The whole question has an important bearing on the problem of the denudation of the Weald.

8½ m. **Merstham** [19 m. Pop., 2,200. *Inn:* Feathers]. A rather pretty village, with a very pretty church of St. Catharine. The village street was formerly part of the main high road; but the latter was diverted many years ago, and the old village thus secluded in a kind of pleasant backwater. Halfway up the street (on the R.) is the 15th-century house known as the Old Forge; and at the end are the entrance gates to Merstham House (Lord Hylton). From near this point there is a path across the fields to the beautifully situated *church*, placed upon an abrupt little knoll. Hardly another church in Surrey has so charmingly

broken an outline. It is supposed to possess the usual Norman core (*c.* 1100), but the salient visible features are the 13th-century W. tower, with a very lovely doorway; the more or less contemporary nave and aisles (with a clearstory of small quatrefoils); and the 13th-century chancel, with its N. and S. chapels of the 15th-century. The 15th-century porch is also unusually large and good. The church has several brasses, but none of much importance. Far more important (since monuments of the kind are rare in Surrey) is the battered recumbent effigy of a merchant, with "gycipière" by side, and the striking ironwork of the W. door (*c.* 1200).

At Merstham are ancient quarries of the formerly famous "firestone," which is said to have been used in building parts of Windsor Castle and of Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, and is certainly found in frequent occurrence in medieval churches in Surrey (*e.g.*, in the Carew Chapel at Beddington). To the eye it is a most delightful building-stone, being of a kind of creamy-white, with perhaps a tinge of green; but it weathers extremely badly, and is now perhaps little worked. It was also quarried at Godstone (p. 34), and gets a second name (Godstone stone) from that picturesque village. A tramway was constructed between Merstham and Wandsworth for the conveyance of this stone *c.* 1801, of which traces remain by the side of the existing highroad between Merstham and Hooley, and of which some ancient stone sleepers of a branch to Hackbridge have lately been presented to the Guildford Museum. It was worked, of course, by horse-power, and was one of the earliest railroads in England.

There has been of recent years a certain amount of villa building in the neighbourhood of Merstham, but the development has been conducted on generous lines, and the place has not yet forfeited its charm of village rusticity. Scarcely as much can be said of the district known as South Merstham, on the opposite side of the line to Redhill, which is a deplorable blot on the landscape.

Beyond Merstham the Brighton Road splits, one branch proceeding directly through Redhill, and the other across Wray Common, and by way of 11½ m. Reigate and Crawley. The visitor should avoid, if possible, the dull suburban stretches between Merstham and Redhill and Reigate. Pedestrians to Reigate have a charming alternative route by way of Gatton Park (p. 18) and Reigate Hill (p. 31).

ROUTE V.—CROYDON TO REIGATE BY COULSDON AND CHALDON.

A pleasant alternative to the dull high-road. The pedestrian should take the train as far as Coulsdon Station, in order to avoid the interminable suburb of South Croydon and Purley.

Almost immediately adjoining Coulsdon Station to the S. is the open, elevated expanse of *Farthing Downs*, which has been purchased for preservation as an open space by the Corporation of London. The group of tumuli on the top was explored in 1871-72, and yielded a number of Anglo-Saxon burials. Among other important finds was a beautiful wooden bucket, the staves of which were "fastened by bronze bands of an intricate pattern of coiled snakes." The pedestrian may, if he like, make his way directly to Chaldon Church along the length of Farthing Downs, and afterwards by a picturesque woodland lane, in about 2½ m.

From Coulsdon station (near which are extensive lime-works) the road mounts steeply to the still wholly rural village of **Coulsdon** [1 m. (17 m.). Pop., 8,631], a mile or so to the south of which is the large, gorse-covered common, which has been bought by the Corporation of London. The *church* is mostly 13th century, but the nave arcades were *rebuilt* in the 15th century, and the W. tower is contemporary. The chancel exhibits internally the same curious kind of wall arcade that is found in so many other 13th-century churches in Surrey—*e.g.*, Merton, Merstham, Chessington, and Blechingley. The piscina and sedilia are very beautiful. Notice the incised cross, with faint traces of colour, on the middle pier of the south arcade, and the 17th-century acrostic inscription to Grace Rowed.

At Coulsdon the tourist should inquire for the wholly delightful footpath across the fields—part of it lies through coppice that is saffron in spring with primroses—which will lead him across one of the deep dry "bottoms" so characteristic of the chalk formation of Surrey, and bring him almost directly to the secluded little parish church (*key at Rectory*, *c.* ¼ m.) of St. Peter and St. Paul at Chaldon [2½ m. Coulsdon (17 m.). Pop., 350]. The building itself is not without interest, though the scale is extremely diminutive, consisting, as it does, of a nave of the latter half of the 11th century, with later aisles of the close of the 12th and of the opening years of the 13th century. Dr. Cox, in fact, selects it as a typical example of gradual development from an

early, aisleless plan in his recent volume on the "English Parish Church" (1914). It has also several points of particular value —*e.g.*, a very rare example of a Commonwealth pulpit (inscribed: "Patience Lambert, 1657"); a remarkable Renaissance wall tablet (1562; read the remarkable inscription); a consecration cross on one of the piers (*cf.* the neighbouring church of Coulsdon), with a hole below for a candle-bracket; and one of the only three definitely structural Easter sepulchres in Surrey, if this, indeed, be the proper character of the recesses here and at Thames Ditton and Kingston. Hung also in the porch is the mid 13th-century bell (*Campana Beat. Pauli*), which Mr. Stahlschmidt believes to be the oldest in the county. At Chaldon, however, these features are utterly eclipsed by the remarkable late 12th-century wall-painting that was discovered on the W. interior wall of the nave during the restoration of 1869-70, and is styled by Mr. Johnston as "archæologically at least . . . beyond doubt the most valuable and interesting ancient wall-painting in England."

Its proper explanation was first suggested by the late Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. (xxv., S.A.C., 275), but the student should also read the account by Mr. P. M. Johnston, F.S.A., in "Memorials of Old Surrey," p. 172). There is also an admirable coloured reproduction in the new "Victoria County History." Here it is only possible to describe in briefest outline the more important features of this learned and weirdly powerful picture; to understand it properly it would be necessary to make reference to many obscure bypaths of medieval eschatology. The composition is divided into four compartments, horizontally, by a kind of bar nebuly, and vertically by the famous "Ladder of Salvation," up which naked men and women (the usual convention for the souls of the dead) are struggling towards Our Saviour on the summit. In the R. botton quarter is the Tree of Life, with the Serpent amid its branches; whilst the greater part of this division is occupied by the Bridge of Spikes, supported by two huge demons, with Usury tormented in flames below, into which he is thrust down by two vaulting devils. Probably this is Purgatory (the bridge in Tundale's Vision—

> "Off scharpe pykys of yron and stele
> Hit was grevous for to fele"—

is purgatorial only); but the division to the L. of it is plainly meant for Hell Caldron. In the top R. hand is the "Harrowing of Hell," represented with Satan bound in a novel and very interesting manner; whilst in the compartment to the L. is the familiar motive of St. Michael weighing Souls, with Satan (or, at any rate, a demon of gigantic stature) attempting unfairly to press down the scale. At the bottom of the whole picture, but forming, of course, no part of it,

is a second consecration cross. "After [the] careful uncovering [of the picture], some few of the lines and part of the background colour were touched up, but on the whole all that we see is ancient and authentic, and we can look upon the work of a late 12th-century artist and behold it almost in the state in which he left it."

There is no village of Chaldon, but some of the scattered farms are old and interesting. That closely adjoining the church, "with barge-board and roof of early 14th-century date," seems strangely to have been overlooked by earlier writers till included by Mr. Johnston in the "Schedule of Surrey Antiquities," where it is italicized as "very important."

From Chaldon to Reigate the pedestrian has two alternatives. He may either proceed across Alderstead Common, and so descend the escarpment of the Downs (good view, though somewhat spoilt by Redhill in the middle distance) on to Merstham (p. 13), or he may drop down from Alderstead into the long valley that is traversed by the main-road and Brighton railway (crossing one of the old bridges of the former Merstham tramway; see p. 14), and so climb the hill to Chipstead Church (*c.* 2½ m. from Chaldon), and continue as in Route VI. In case he go by Merstham, he should be careful to avoid the long dull stretch of highway between that village and Reigate, but choose the longer and hillier road by the back of Reigate Hill.

ROUTE VI.—CARSHALTON TO REIGATE.

Carshalton (or Wallington) is a better starting-point than Croydon, since the pedestrian gets more quickly into the country. At *c.* ¾ m. from Carshalton Station, on the road to Woodmansterne, we pass on our R. a large disused chalkpit, where the lime is said to have been burnt that was used in building St. Paul's Cathedral. Shortly beyond this the villas cease. The lane now ascends to a pleasant shallow valley, and presently skirts (on the R.) the remains of the old *Carshalton Downs* (now enclosed), and the extensive grounds of the 18th-century red-brick mansion called "The Oaks" (now an epileptic colony).

This was a residence, from *c.* 1759 to 1834, of the Stanley family; and it was during this period that the two classic Epsom races were founded, in 1799-80, by the twelfth Earl of Derby, the "Oaks" being named from the house in question. It was here, too, that the same Lord Derby gave the celebrated *fête-champêtre* in honour of the

marriage of his son, Lord Stanley, with Lady Betty Hamilton in 1774, which is alleged to have been the first extravagance of its kind in England, and which is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for that year, and also in a letter by Horace Walpole. Part of the entertainment was a masque by General Burgoyne, entitled "The Maid of the Oaks," and this, with some trifling alterations, was afterwards produced at Drury Lane by Garrick.

Just before reaching

3½ m. **Woodmansterne** [1¼ m. Chipstead (16¾ m.). Pop., 4,210], we pass, on the L., one of those remarkably deep wells (there is another in the adjacent village of Banstead) that are here sunk to procure water from the chalk. Woodmansterne Church was rebuilt in 1876-77, but incorporates a small 13th-century lancet. The village, though very small, is still picturesque and rural.

6 m. **Chipstead** [1 m. (16¾ m.). Pop., 876], the very interesting cruciform *church* of which lies a trifle off the road, towards the E. This was the subject of a paper by the late Mr. G. E. Street in the old Cambridge *Ecclesiologist* for 1850, in which he advanced a theory that the three closely adjacent churches of Chipstead, Merstham, and Gatton, as well as the chancel at Merton, and Cliff-at-Hoo, in Kent, were all of them the product of a single hand. The original 13th-century work at Chipstead (the chancel, N. transept, and S. nave aisle) is peculiar, but very beautiful; and the chancel is remarkable for its narrow triangular-headed windows that almost resemble pre-Conquest work. Notice also the three little clearstory windows on the south of the nave, and the very beautiful doorway on the W. of the N. transept. The stone sedilia bench in the chancel should also be noted; as well as the plain 15th-century screen, the Jacobean pulpit, and some remnants of 13th-century glass.

Returning to our former road, and passing on the R. the beautiful house of *Great Shabden*, we come presently to a point, near the village school, where the lane turns off to the L. for 8½ m. **Gatton**. Beyond the gates of Upper Gatton Park we descend, rather steeply, the escarpment of the Downs (only limited views), and cross at the bottom the line of the putative Pilgrims' Way. [Merstham, with its interesting church, may be visited by a short digression to the E. (p. 13).] The splendid domain of *Gatton Park* was formerly the seat of the Monson family, but was sold by Lord Oxenbridge to Sir Jeremiah

Colman in 1898. "The fifth Lord Monson (who acquired the estate in 1830) determined to produce on the spot an exact copy of the Corsini Chapel at Rome, and he went so far as to spend £10,000 on marbles for the pavement alone." This imitation chapel was intended for the hall, and was left unfinished by Lord Monson, but it has since been completed by its present proprietor. There is a good collection of modern pictures, including different renderings, or replicas, by G. F. Watts, of his well-known works "Hope," "Love and Life," and "Love and Death." Immediately adjacent is the small aisleless early 13th-century *church;* but the interior of this was completely revolutionized by Lord Monson in 1830, and now looks like a college chapel. The screen at the W. end, according to Brayley, is from an English church, but most of the other fittings are from Flanders, France, or Germany; and the pulpit and Communion-table, in particular, are said to have come from Nuremberg, and to have been designed (though this may be questioned) by Albert Dürer. The glass is also said by Brayley to have come from the cathedral (he means church, or monastery) of Aerschot, near Louvain, and forms, according to Mr. Sherrill, "as delightful a bit of complete Renaissance glazing as one will see in England." There are two windows, of which the E. dates from *c.* 1500, and has for its subject the "Eating of the Passover"; whilst the S. is *c.* 1580, and, as is to be expected, shows a liberal use of enamel painting, "something entirely absent in the earlier" window.

There is now no village of Gatton [1½ m. Merstham (19 m.). Pop., 236. The old derivation (= gate, or street, town) is probably correct]; but its former political importance is testified by the fact that between 1451 and 1832 (the date of the first Reform Bill) it returned two members to Parliament. Even as early as 1541 their solitary elector was apparently the owner of Gatton Park. It would seem, indeed, that the franchise had been created directly in his favour. The so-called *Town Hall*, a kind of summer-house in which the elections were declared, still remains on a mound in Gatton Park.

From Gatton church, or House, the pedestrian should make his way, for part of the distance through the beautiful Park (though it lacks the crowning grace of deer), to the Suspension Bridge on the crest of *Reigate Hill*, a little short of which there is a lovely view towards the E. of the long line of the escarp-

ment of the Downs, past the White Hill (720 ft.) and Gravelly Hill (728 ft.), far in the direction of the Kentish border. The view across the Weald from the Suspension Bridge itself is dealt with on p. 31. From the Suspension Bridge to the heart of

11 m. **Reigate** (p. 26) is a matter of 1½ m.

ROUTE VII.—CROYDON TO EPSOM.

Little country now remains between Croydon and Epsom; but the villages of Carshalton and Ewell, as well as the churches of Beddington and Carshalton, are still worth visiting.

2¼ m. **Beddington** [1½ m. Waddon (1¾ m.). Pop., 7,240. There is known to have been a Saxon "mark" of Bedingas, whose centre was perhaps the Sussex Beding, and the "Venerable Bede" may have been of this family. Lysons' derivation—the first stage out of London where travellers could get a bed—is too amusing to be forgotten]. The church, and what remains of the great house of the Carews, lie side by side amidst immediate surroundings that are still comparatively rural. The *church* has been subjected to two drastic restorations, and the only remaining objects of architectural interest are the fine W. tower, of the Kentish type, with a lofty and really magnificent tower arch, and the two peculiarly graceful arches on the N. of the Carew Chapel (properly the Chapel of St. Nicholas)* that were engraved by Mr. Bloxham as typical of the Perpendicular Period. They constitute, in fact, in conjunction with the tower arch, some of the very best examples of their date in Surrey. The church was probably reconstructed *c.* 1390, at which date £20 was left towards its rebuilding by the will of Sir Nicholas Carew; but there seem to be traces of 13th-century work, and the narrowness of the aisles, in this connection, is certainly suggestive. The Carew Chapel, however, with an unusual E. window, is a still later addition of *c.* 1420.

Mr. Mill Stephenson records no less than ten brasses that are supposed still to be in existence in Beddington Church, but most of these are hidden by the modern stalls. The best still visible is to Sir Nicholas Carew (d. 1432, *senex et plenus dierum*)—very fine and perfect. In the new N. aisle is a brass inscription in a wooden frame, with paintings of skeletons, etc., to Thomas Greenhill (d.

* The dedication appears from the will of Sir Nicholas Carew (d. 1432), whose brass is in the chancel.

1634), who was steward to a later Sir Nicholas. The punning inscription is very curious:

"Earth in Earth shoueld up is shut
A HILL into a Hole is put."

On the top: *Mors super virides montes.* Of the hidden brasses, those to Philippa Carew (d. 1414) and her thirteen brothers and sisters (said to be unique), and to Margaret Oliver (d. 1425), are of more than common interest. The latter is a floriated cross; and "this class of memorial seems to have been much in favour in this church, as casements for two almost precisely similar crosses, and for two others rather larger, are still in existence." Notice the Elizabethan pulpit, the nine old stalls with misericordes, and the dated clock (G. R. 1718) in the basement of the tower. The font, of Purbeck marble, is late 12th century, and resembles those at Mickleham and Merstham. The interior of the church is lavishly decorated; but the stencilling of the walls might easily be spared, though the effect of the roof is good. Even this last, however, does not reconcile us to the loss of the wall-paintings of the Passion that were discovered round the old chancel arch (now rebuilt) in 1850.

The monuments in the Carew Chapel have been successfully restored. The oldest is the recessed table-tomb of Sir Richard Carew (d. 1520) and Dame Malyn, his wife; but the brasses are wholly modern, save a fragment of inscription. On the same side is a very splendid Renaissance monument with the recumbent figure of Sir Francis Carew (d. 1611), who was twice visited at Beddington by Queen Elizabeth (in 1599 and 1600). The chapel is enclosed by its ancient parcloses.

Adjoining the church to the N. are the remains of *Beddington House.* It was largely recast, or reconstructed, in 1709, but the old Elizabethan hall was then retained. In 1866 the property was purchased by the Royal Female Orphan Asylum (founded at Lambeth in 1758), and the building has since been modernized; but the magnificent oak roof of the Great Hall (engraved in Nash's "Mansions of the Olden Time") remains. The planning of the garden, enclosed by old red-brick walls, is also virtually untouched; but the splendid gates of Sussex iron have recently, by a shameful decision of the governing body, been sold to an American vandal. The old brick dovecote (like one at Carshalton House, unless recently destroyed) is, luckily, still in existence.

Much interesting matter in connection with the Carews is preserved in the pages of Lysons. The first to settle at Beddington was, apparently, Sir Nicholas, who was Keeper of the Privy Seal in the reign of Edward III. Another Sir Nicholas, in the reign of Henry VIII.,

was beheaded on Tower Hill—as Fuller alleges, by reason of a quarrel with the King over a game of bowls, but much more probably because of his participation in the plot of 1539 to set Cardinal Pole on the throne. Sir Francis, his successor, whose monument is in the church, rebuilt the manor-house, and also planted the famous Orangery, the trees of which survived till destroyed in the hard winter of 1739-40. His niece, Elizabeth Throckmorton, had married Sir Walter Raleigh, and it was to Beddington that she proposed to bring his decapitated body in 1618, though this was afterwards buried (according to the registers) in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster (*cf.* also p. 82). An undated letter to this effect, addressed to her brother Nicholas (who had taken the name of Carew on his succession to the estates of his uncle), is transcribed in Manning and Bray. It concludes pathetically: "The lordes have geven me his ded boddi, thought they denied me his life. This nit hee shall be brought you with too or three of my men: let me her presently. E. R. God hold me in my wites.

Of the old park of the Carews there are still considerable remains, through which the Croydon branch of the Wandle now flows in an artificial channel. There are still several magnificent elms, and a very fine lime avenue. A Roman villa was discovered to the N. of the park in 1871, and Anglo-Saxon interments have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

The pedestrian should make his way across Beddington Park to the little village of **Hackbridge** (now in process of destruction by the builder), where the sign of the small Red Lion Inn is of admirable hammered-iron work, and where the Wandle is crossed by a bridge into the parish of Carshalton, the parapets of which still command a picturesque view that was typical once of the neighbourhood.

2¾ m. **Wallington Green** [¾ m. (13¼ m.). Pop., 8,502], where a few old-fashioned houses still manage to survive on the N. outskirt of a modern London suburb. A former Vicar of Wallington contended that Woodcote, in this neighbourhood, was the site of the Roman *Noviomagus*, but the location of this last is still unsettled. In the grounds of the manor-house is a small vaulted cellar (perhaps of the 14th century) that probably formed part of an earlier mansion. The place-name (= town of the sons of the slaves, or strangers—*i.e.*, conquered Britons) occurs again in Hertfordshire, and probably marks in either case the survival here of a British remnant.

3¼ m. **Carshalton** [12½ m. Pop., 9,871. The Domesday name is "Aultone" only, and the origin of the later prefix is perhaps given by the form "Cross-alton." The old-fashioned

pronunciation, "Case-horton," is now less and less heard]. The picturesque old village, though now painfully suburbanized, still retains pleasant traces of its old distinctive character. This is mostly due to the very curious manner in which the heart of the place is clustered round two large shallow ponds, into which the Carshalton branch of the Wandle expands immediately to the N. of the churchyard, and which are separated now by the modern causeway. These are full of monster trout (though perhaps not so big as some to be seen in the New River at Broxbourne); and these, together with the numerous walnut-trees that once grew in Carshalton Park, justify Fuller's *dictum*: "As in this county, and in *Cash-Haulton* especially, there be excellent *Trouts*: so are there plenty of the best *Wall-nuts* in the same place, as if Nature had observed the Rule of Physic, *Post Pisces, Nuces*." The view from the churchyard across the lower and larger of these crystal ponds, which are fed by springs so warm (49°) that they are never known to freeze, is one of singular loveliness in the spring or autumn, the background being formed by a picturesque low bridge, and framed in dense masses of variegated foliage (the cedar and weeping willow are particularly beautiful). It would appear that these ponds, in some form or another, are at least as old as 1469, when we find that William Burton was the owner of certain "flying swans" (*cygnos aerarios*) on "Kersalton Pole." The *church* of All Saints lost most of its former picturesque quaintness of outline at the time of its enlargement in 1892, but is still remarkable for its brasses and monuments. The plan of the original early Norman church was that of a nave and chancel, with a central tower; but to this aisles were added at about the close of the 12th century, and the chancel was redressed in the 13th century. The S. aisle was raised in Classical red-brick work towards the beginning of the 18th century to accommodate a gallery. In 1892 the N. aisle was removed bodily (the capitals of its arcade are now stacked up in the S. aisle), and a totally new church, in a kind of bastard Perpendicular, was erected by Sir Arthur Blomfield to the N. of the old building. The capitals of the surviving arcade (*c.* 1190) should be compared with roughly contemporary examples at Leatherhead and Banstead. On the N. of the *old* chancel is the Purbeck marble table-tomb (which probably served for an Easter sepulchre) of Nicholas Gaynsford (d. 1498), and of Mar-

garet, his wife (d. 1502). The dates of death have never been filled in. The brasses at the back are exceptional in Surrey (but *cf.* Stoke d'Abernon), and rare anywhere in England, for the enamelling in red of the lady's robe. On the floor of the same chancel are the scanty remnants of the once magnificent brass (with a very uncommon Pietà) of Thomas Elynbrigge (d. 1497). Notice also the two Renaissance monuments (striking of their kind) respectively to Sir William Scawen (d. 1722) and Sir John Fellowes (d. 1724).

Carshalton Park is now cut up for building, and its magnificent iron gates (perhaps once the finest in England, but partly wrecked in a storm a few years since) have been sold and disappeared. *Carshalton House*, more fortunate, has been acquired as a Nunnery. A former house on this site was the home of Dr. John Radcliffe, founder of the Oxford Library, and it was here that he refused to attend Queen Anne on her deathbed, being himself then sick of the gout. The present noble mansion of red brick was erected by Sir John Fellowes, of South Sea Bubble fame, during the early years of the 18th century. On the edge of its small park, and overlooking West Street, is a very curious *Water Tower*, the lower part of which was formerly an Orangery (possibly in rivalry to that at Beddington, p. 22). The iron entrance gates in Pound Street should be noticed.

Just outside the N.W. corner of the churchyard is *Anne Boleyn's Well*, associated with the unhappy Queen by a quite impossible legend. It is really, we believe, the old Holy Well of the village, and was probably connected with the famous cult of our Lady of Boulogne, in whose honour there was an image in the neighbouring church, as evidenced by a legacy in the will of Nicholas Gaynsford, whose monument we have considered above.*

$4\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Sutton** [$13\frac{3}{4}$ m. Pop., 21,270], where we cross the great high-road from London to Reigate (Route VIII.). Modern Sutton is quite uninteresting, with masses of commonplace villas. The old *church* of St. Giles was partly reconstructed by the great architectural Abbot of Chertsey, John de Rutherwycke, but this did not save it from complete demolition in 1864.

$5\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Cheam** [14 m. Pop., 4,227. In Domesday "Ceiham"]. The village street is still more or less old-fashioned, but the builder recently has been painfully busy, and Cheam will soon be a mere suburb to Sutton. The *church* of St. Dunstan

* The cult of this famous statue commenced as early as the 7th century, and a hand is still preserved in the cathedral at Boulogne. It is significant that the Manor of Carshalton was given by Stephen to Faramuse *of Boulogne*

(the dedication is rare) was rebuilt on a slightly different site in 1864, but the Lumley Chapel, which apparently stood to the east of the old church, and which was erected, according to Lysons, by John, Lord Lumley, in 1592, was spared, apparently for the sake of the Lumley monuments.

The earliest of these is the tomb of Lord Lumley's first wife, Jane, a daughter of the Earl of Arundel, who died in 1577, and was famous, like other ladies of the Elizabethan period, for the extent of her scholarship. Other striking monuments are to Lord Lumley himself (with a great display of "the pride of heraldry"—d. 1609)* and to his second wife, Elizabeth (Darcy; no date, but she died 1616-17). There is also a good collection of brasses, some of which are palimpsest, and mounted on a stand, so that both sides are visible. The most interesting of these is the diminutive figure of John Yerde (d. 1449, but the brass was not engraved, according to Mr. Mill Stephenson, till *c.* 1470-80), which is only $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and "probably the smallest known full-length brass figure of an adult."

Next, perhaps, in interest is the brass of Thomas Fromond (d. 1542), and his wife, Elizabeth, with a representation of the Holy Trinity.

The chapel has a striking contemporary plaster ceiling. To the N.W. of the church is the old wooden house of Whitehall, which is traditionally associated with a visit of Queen Elizabeth.

Beyond Cheam the high-road (now grown rural) makes a considerable arc towards the S. in order to avoid the grounds (now mostly cultivated) of the former Nonsuch Park; but the pedestrian will find a shorter and pleasanter route which will bring him almost in a bee-line into Ewell. Of the vast mansion of Nonsuch Park, which was erected here by the pride of Henry VIII., and for the sake of which he destroyed the old parish church of Cuddington, virtually not a fragment now remains.

The building, to judge from the print in Lysons' "Environs of London" (1776), was well worthy—though not in the sense intended—of its boastful name, for it seems to have been an unparalleled example of extravagant and fanciful architecture. Evelyn supped here on January 3, 1666, "and tooke an exact view of the plaster statues and bass relievos inserted 'twixt the timbers and punchions of the outside walles of the Court; which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian." The end of this butterfly house was not out of keeping with its braggart origin: it was bestowed

* He has been styled "the pedigree-proud Lord John," and "a credulous genealogist." James I. is stated once to have exclaimed: "By my soul I did no' ken Adam's name was Lumley."

by Charles II., in 1670, on his mistress, Barbara Villiers, and at once sold by that frugal-minded lady to a speculative builder, who pulled it down, and used its materials in erecting Durdans and some other new houses in Epsom.

7½ m. **Ewell** [13 m. Pop., 3,867. Probably = at the well. The name occurs again near Dover. The crystal springs of the Hog's Mill Brook here well up from the base of the chalk exactly like those of the Wandle at Carshalton.] The old part of the village is decidedly rather quaint, but the *church* was unfortunately rebuilt in 1847, though the 15th-century tower of its predecessor, patched at the top with red brick, and densely smothered in ivy, has luckily been left—a most picturesque survival—in the old churchyard. In the modern church is preserved a mutilated screen, "apparently of the first half of the fifteenth century," as well as a number of small 16th-century brasses. That of Lady Jane Iwarby (d. 1519) is interesting, inasmuch as "this and that at Lambeth are the only instances of heraldic mantles remaining in the county."

A pleasant excursion may be made from Ewell down the valley of the Hog's Mill Brook to Kingston. Roughly halfway between the two is the still retired village of 3 m. **Malden** [Pop., 545] (not to be confused with the raw new settlement round Malden Station, happily 1¾ m. distant). The *church* was rebuilt in 1627, and is still, though much enlarged, an interesting example of early 17th-century brickwork. The floor slab to John Hammett (d. 1643) has a curious rhyming epitaph. The spot, however, is chiefly of interest as the site of the college founded here by Walter, Bishop of Rochester, in 1263, under the government of a Warden and Chaplains. It was shortly afterwards replaced by the present Merton College at Oxford; yet Malden in a sense, by virtue of this initial experiment, may properly be regarded as the cradle of the existing English collegiate system: "Omnium quoquot extant collegiorum."

From Ewell to Epsom (p. 52) the road is dull—a succession of uninteresting houses.

SECTION II.—REIGATE.

Though Reigate [22½ m. *Hotels:* White Hart (by old-established reputation one of the best in Surrey), Swan] has grown enormously during the course of the last century (from 2,240 in 1811 to 28,502 in 1911), and has developed to the E. of it, round the railway-junction of Redhill, a suburb that is probably bigger

than the mother-town itself, it still remains at heart, in the High Street and round about it, a typically old-fashioned town, of curiously pleasant aspect. The place is built in the valley at the foot of Reigate Hill, the steep, beech-crowned bluffs of which, scarred, though not offensively, by chalkpits, rise like sea-cliffs to the N.; whilst immediately to the S., though much less in elevation, stretches the sandstone ridge of the Priory Park, with its abrupt and fern-clad glades, thus shutting out the town from the Weald. The hollow between the two is perhaps part of that Vale of Holmsdale—

> "The Vale of Holmsdall
> Never wonne, ne never shall"

—the exact locality of which is so ambiguous. Reigate is on the line of the Pilgrims' Way; but its later medieval name (in Domesday it was "Churchefelle") is more probably due to the presence of a vicinal way that left the Stane Street to the S. of Ockley (p. 55), and whose course, till it fell somewhere into the great Roman Road northward from Sussex, through Godstone, to London, is indicated, more or less dubiously, by the certainly suggestive succession of "gates" (= ways) in Newdigate, Reigate, and Gatton. Of the great *Castle* of the De Warennes, which dated back to Norman times, and was taken (as we learn from the "Waverley Annals") by the Dauphin in his triumphant progress from Thanet to Guildford in 1216, not a vestige now remains (it was "slighted" by the Parliament in 1648). The site, on a low ridge of sandstone hill immediately to the N. of the High Street, has now been converted into one of the prettiest of recreation-grounds, commanding beautiful views, though in the very heart of the town, of the escarpment of the Downs, and in the direction of Leith Hill. The caverns underneath were probably constructed for no more romantic purpose than the excavation of sand; nor need we attach weight to the tradition (incredible for many reasons) that the Barons met here secretly for a subterranean conference on the eve of Magna Charta. On the opposite (E.) end of the same ridge are the handsome new Municipal Buildings (the town was incorporated in 1863). Reigate, it may be added, was formerly a Parliamentary borough, but lost one of its two members in 1832, and was disenfranchised altogether in 1868.

The town still retains a number of good old houses, though some of the best of these (at the junction of West and High Streets) have been wantonly destroyed. Messrs. Rogers' shop (adjoining the White Hart) is supposed to incorporate fragments of the old 14th-century Chapel of St. Laurence. A second ancient chapel, of St. Thomas of Canterbury, stood formerly on the site of the present Market House, itself a quaint old building of 1708. The *Red Cross Inn*, in High Street, though vigorously restored, is supposed to have been a hostel for the Canterbury pilgrims.

The parish *church* of St. Mary Magdalen lies a little to the E. of High Street, in the midst of many good old-fashioned residences. Few churches, even in Surrey, have suffered so many wrongs at the hands of the restorer. The best remaining features are the five W. bays of the nave (*c.* 1180 to 1200), with foliated capitals of singular interest and beauty. The rest of the church dates (or purports to date—there is much that is spurious) from the 14th and 15th centuries.

The formerly fine monuments of Sir Richard Elyot (d. 1608) and Sir Thomas Bludder (d. 1618) were shamefully mutilated (it would be hard to guess why) in 1845. The later monument to Richard Ladbroke (d. 1730) could perhaps be better spared; "it would be an evil thing even in a pagan temple." The sedilia and piscina are good (if they were not spoilt by paint); and there are a rood-screen, and two parcloses, of the early 18th century. But the principal curiosity is the late 14th-century stone reredos, the lower part of which seems really old. The vestry on the N. of the chancel was built by John Skinner (as recorded in a remarkable brass inscription) in 1513, partly at his own expense, and partly out of trust moneys, in the hope of gaining benefits for the souls of his friends and parents. In a vault beneath the chancel lies buried the second Lord Howard of Effingham (d. 1684), "Generall of Queen Elizabethe's Navy Royall att Sea agaynst the Spanyard's invinsable Navy" (the inscription is from the lead coffin).

The beautiful estate of *Priory Park*, immediately to the S. of Reigate, is the seat of Lady Henry Somerset. The view of the house from the long ridge of hill to the S. of it (with its familiar clump of trees), backed by Reigate Hill, is one of singular picturesqueness. The present house was mainly built in 1779, but incorporates some remnants of the 13th-century frater of a small Augustinian priory that was founded here by William de Warren (d. 1240), Earl of Surrey, and by Isobel, his wife. It was valued at £68 odd, and was surrendered by a Prior and three Canons in 1535. The dedication was to Our Lady and the Holy

Cross. Preserved in the drawing-room is a magnificent Tudor mantelpiece that is said to have been brought from Blechingley Place (p. 32).

ROUTE VIII.—LONDON TO REIGATE.

[The slightly shorter route is by Sutton (here described) (21½ m.), but the alternative by Croydon—quitting the main Brighton Road 1 m. S. of Merstham—(22 m.) avoids the heavy gradients of Reigate Hill.]

Surrey is entered near 7½ m. Tooting Station, but an ugly, straggling suburbanism prevails as far as

8½ m. **Mitcham** [10¼ m. Pop., 29,606]. The Common here is naturally picturesque, but has been so disfigured by diggings for gravel, and is so intersected by railways and electric tramlines, that it now has little interest, since the loss of its ancient windmill. The corner adjoining the village, and known as Mitcham Green, is famous as the nursery of many well-known Surrey cricketers, and also as the site of the great Fair (August 12 to 14) that still continues to flourish, in spite of numerous efforts to suppress it as a nuisance. Mitcham is still to some degree the herb-garden of England, and many acres of fragrant lavender are grown and distilled in the vicinity. At the farther end of the village we cross the Wandle by an old red-brick bridge (there is more than one picturesque old mill in the neighbourhood), and enter on a stretch of open country.

12½ m. **Sutton** (p. 24), with masses of modern villas. At 13½ m. we reach the open stretches of Banstead Downs, a name that was formerly applied generically to the whole of the chalk uplands between Epsom and Croydon—the name is "writ large" across this district, as late as 1816, on the original 1-inch Ordnance Map—which were celebrated by Pope for their excellent mutton:

> "To Hounslow Heath I point, and Banstead Down,
> Thence comes your mutton, and these chicks my own";

whilst Dyer, in his "Fleece," prefers to dwell on their residential amenities:

> "Such are the Downs of Banstead, edg'd with wood
> And towery villas."

The neighbourhood is now disfigured (like so many other once pleasant landscapes in Surrey) by a vast and hideous lunatic asylum.

Banstead itself [Pop. 5,544] lies about a mile to the E. of the main-road, and has a *church* of uncommon interest. The core is probably late 11th century, but its aisles (*c.* 1180) and chapels (*c.* 1200) have been subsequently added. The capitals of the arcades, with their square abaci and volute ornament, should be noted; but perhaps the most remarkable feature is the pier on the N. of the chancel. "This is octagonal in section; but the faces that front obliquely to the cardinal points are broader than those that front directly, and are worked with a cavetto, and all eight angles have fillets." There is a curious wooden wall monument to Mrs. Ruth Brett (Lambert) (d. 1647); and another, of stone, in the vestry to a Chrisom child, "Paule Tracy." *Garratt's Hall*, a seat of the Lambert family since 1538, contains a pair of curious old Flemish fire-dogs, dated 1604, brought over from the Low Countries by Roger Lambert. Tumble Beacon, near Nork Park, is a very important barrow.

15½ m. **Burgh Heath.** A little beyond the sixteenth milestone from London, and at a height of about 562 ft., we cross the Chipstead Valley railway (opened in *c.* 1897), which has inflicted grievous injury on this formerly pleasant neighbourhood. There is now much building everywhere, but, luckily, the great heather-clad stretches of *Walton Heath* continue unimpaired. To the R. is *Tadworth Court*, a fine Queen Anne mansion of 1700, which was the home of Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen. To the L. is the modern church of Tadworth, whose tall spire is so conspicuous in so many Surrey landscapes.

Opposite Tadworth Court a road strikes away to the R. to Betchworth, which traverses Walton Heath, and descends the escarpment of the Downs by the romantic hollow of *Pebblecombe*. To the R. of this road, and reached by a long loop, is

1¼ m. **Walton-on-the-Hill** [1½ m. Tadworth (20½ m.). Pop., 1,333], where the *church*, though largely modernized, has an external tomb-niche (like those at Chiddingfold), and a "low-side" window of the 12th century. Of greater interest is the late 12th-century *leaden* font, which forms one of a group of about 29 in England (perhaps its closest parallel is at Dorchester-on-Thames). The nine seated figures in its circular-headed arcade are variously described as saints or apostles. *Walton Place*, near the church, is perhaps the oldest house in Surrey (13th century), and is said to have been the residence of Anne of Cleves. The Hall and Chapel may still be identified. From Walton a pleasant path across the fields (*c.* 1½ m. W.) leads to the rebuilt *church* of **Headley** [3 m. Leatherhead (18¾ m.). Pop., 419], some stones of whose predecessor have been erected in the churchyard

"into a sort of cairn over the rector who destroyed it." The situation is high, and the spire (like that of Ranmore) is conspicuous in the landscape. To the S. of the village is another of those huge and beautiful commons that help in this neighbourhood to swell Surrey's relatively enormous total of acres of waste. It is a pleasant walk from Headley to Juniper Hall and 3 m. Burford Bridge, descending the winding valley that drops towards the Mole.

Beyond Tadworth the road skirts Walton Heath on the R., and reaches the escarpment of the Downs at about 19 m. The view first opens along the crest of the chalk hills towards the E., extending towards White Hill. Shortly after this we traverse a short cutting that is crossed by a suspension-bridge, and commence the long and steep descent of *Reigate Hill*. An entirely different prospect now opens towards the S., stretching far beyond Reigate, across the blue mistiness of the Weald, to the distant Sussex Downs. This, from the suddenness of its apparition, and from its situation on a frequented highway, is perhaps the best known and most famous of all great views of the Weald from the edge of the Surrey Downs, and is undoubtedly very beautiful; but prospects of equal extent and richness can be obtained by the pedestrian almost anywhere from the ridge between Dorking and Westerham, with the additional advantage of an immediate foreground that is far more unspoilt and rural.

22 m. **Reigate,** immediately before entering which we traverse the little tunnel by the side of the Castle grounds.

ROUTE IX.—REIGATE TO WESTERHAM.

The railway should be taken as far as 1¾ m. **Redhill,** to avoid an interval of dull suburban villas. Beyond Redhill we mount at once to the ridge of sandstone hill that runs parallel to the escarpment of the chalk Downs, with little intermission, through the whole of Surrey and Kent as far as Ashford.

3¾ m. **Nutfield** [1¼ m. (22¾ m.). Pop., 861], a considerable stone-built village, still noted for its pits of fuller's-earth. The *church* lies ¼ m. down a lane to the N., and commands a picturesque view over Holmsdale. It is chiefly 13th century, with a late Decorated chapel and a spire-surmounted tower of the 15th century. The font is dated 1665, but is apparently older. It was probably restored to the church in that year after ejection during the Commonwealth. The rood-screen (early 15th

or mid-14th century) is obviously much restored. The Rev. Arthur Hussey, when he visited Nutfield in 1842, found here only "some small remnants of screen work." The pulpit is probably Tudor. There is a floriated cross with the now almost illegible formula:

"Sire Thomas de Roldham Gist ici
Deu de Sa Alme eyt merci;"

but perhaps the most interesting features are the small brass figures (probably 14th century) of William Grafton—*Qu(on)-da(m) cl(er)ici hui(us) eccll(es)ie*—and his wife, Johanna. "It is a puzzle. If he was ordained, how comes he to have a wife, and not to be tonsured?" But "clericus" does not necessarily imply an ecclesiastic.

4¾ m. **Blechingley** [2½ m. Nutfield (22¾ m.). Pop., 2,175], which is certainly, in respect both of itself and of its immediate surroundings, one of the most interesting old villages in Surrey.

Prior to the Reform Act of 1832, like Reigate and Gatton, it returned two members to Parliament; and, since one of the last of these was Lord Palmerston, it ended its political career not ingloriously. "A little way to the right [going from London]," cries Cobbett, "lies the vile, rotten Borough of *Blechingley;* but, happily for Godstone, out of sight." The manor after the Conquest was held by the great family of the Clares, some fragments of whose castle (slight remains of masonry, but very important earthworks) still remain in a situation to the W. of the village that commands a glorious view across the Weald. The castle was destroyed by a party of Royalists in 1264, at a time when its lord was absent, and victorious, at the Battle of Lewes; but it is said afterwards to have been rebuilt, or restored. Be this as it may, the Stafford family (who succeeded the Clares by marriage in 1347) appear to have built, in the 15th century, what was doubtless a more commodious dwelling-house on the opposite side of Blechingley, in the sheltered valley of Holmsdale, at the hamlet of *Brewer Street.* This was mostly pulled down by Lord Peterborough in the succeeding century, but, luckily, the noble half-timbered gate-house was then spared. Few old buildings in Surrey are more wholly picturesque. Blechingley itself has a number of good old half-tiled houses, particularly in the back street called Church Lane.

According to Aubrey, the town, or village, had formerly seven churches, but certainly to-day it contrives to make shift with one. The squat W. tower is late Norman, but it was radically restored in 1910, and every stone of its later 13th-century door-case is now new. The chancel is 13th century, with some wall

arcading like that at Merstham, and the S. arcade of the nave is Perpendicular. The pulpit has an hour-glass; but what chiefly arrests the eye is the appallingly blatant monument in the S. chapel to Sir Robert Clayton (d. 1707), which is stigmatized by Mr. Jennings as "like a fearful nightmare."

This Robert Clayton was Lord Mayor of London in 1679-80, and erected this vast pile of vainglorious masonry during his own lifetime. Tate, in the second part of "Absolom and Achitophel," satirized him savagely under the pseudonym of "Ishban":

> "Ishban, of conscience suited to his trade,
> As good a saint as usurer ever made."

He also purchased *Marden Park*, a fine estate on the Downs to the E. of the road between Caterham and Godstone.

Another monument of interest is that of Sir Thomas Cawarden (d. 1559), on the S. of the chancel. The brass plate at the top was no doubt prepared by his executor, Sir William More, but had never been affixed till *c.* 1871, and was accidentally discovered at Loseley (p. 99).

(i.) Two good old houses may be visited from Blechingley, though they lie a mile or so to the N., in the valley below the chalk hills, on the lane to Merstham (p. 13). The first of these is the charming Jacobean red-brick mansion of *Pendell Court*, with gables and massive chimney-stacks, which was built in 1624, and is situated in a small but very lovely park, and backed by "the ridge of a noble down." The second (also of Jacobean red-brick) is the smaller house of *Pendell* (the similarity of name is distinctly confusing), which lies just outside the grounds of Pendell Court, on the opposite side of the road, and is said to have been built by Inigo Jones in 1636. The contrast in style between these two delightful old houses, though so nearly contemporary—one is late domestic Gothic and the other clear Renaissance—is instructive and very interesting.

(ii.) A pleasant excursion may be made to the S. into the levels of the Weald, to the retired villages of Horne and Burstow, returning, if thought convenient, by rail from Horley (p. 39) to Redhill. 4¾ m. **Horne** [4½ m. Horley (25½ m.). Pop. 660]. The church has a screen of the 15th century. 5¾ m. *Smallfield Place*, which was built by Sir Edward Bysshe, and is a good example, on a small scale, of Jacobean domestic work. 8 m. **Burstow** [3 m. Horley (25½ m.). Pop. 897], where the chief curiosity of the *church* is the small W. tower, with shingled spire, which is wooden from the ground (*cf.* Newdigate). The core of the church is Norman, but an aisle (S.) was added in the 15th century. On the N. of the chancel is an aumbrey, divided by a shaft, that may well have been intended for an Easter Sepulchre. Flamstead, the astronomer, was Rector here

between 1684 and 1719, and is commemorated by the modern E. window. Between Burstow and Horley (p. 39) are the great wet ditches of Thunderfield Castle, which was probably the site of an early castle of the Clares. Canon Taylor is perhaps correct in seeing in the name, as in Thundridge in Hertfordshire, a reference to the Saxon god, Thunor.

Beyond Blechingley the road descends, and we encounter the first hop-gardens, on the extreme W. limit of the Kentish hop-field. The view is picturesque in front as we reach

6½ m. **Godstone** [2¾ m. Caterham (18 m.). Pop., 1,992. *Inn:* White Hart. It claims to have been established in the reign of Richard II. (whose badge was this animal), and part of the existing building, which is extremely picturesque, is probably as old as Elizabeth]. The village is built round a considerable Green, and the large and picturesque pond in its immediate vicinity, which lies to the L. of the footpath from the White Hart to the church and alms-houses, stamps it with great character and individuality. The *church* itself, though a most beautiful and effective object in the landscape, and though retaining some *traces* of Norman and 13th-century work, is scarcely worth a visit, it was so savagely restored in 1872-73 (there is, however, a good 17th-century monument to certain members of the Godstone branch of the Evelyns); but the adjoining group of half-timbered alms-houses by Sir Gilbert Scott, exquisite alike in actual design and in their happy expression of old-world spirit, is altogether admirable. Scott himself lived for several years at Rook's Nest in the adjoining village of Tandridge, and his wife is buried under a striking marble monument in Tandridge churchyard. To

8½ m. **Tandridge** [2 m. Oxted (20¼ m.). Pop., 369] the tourist should next make his way, either by road or footpath. The church has again fared badly at the hands of the restorer, but retains evidence of its original Norman nave and chancel ground-plan, as well as the 15th-century timber-framing of its belfry. The great yew in the churchyard is second only in Surrey, in age and size, to the hollow skeleton at Crowhurst. A small house for Augustinian canons was founded at Tandridge by Odo de Dammartin towards the close of the 12th century, and dedicated to St. James. Its clear annual value at the date of its dissolution in 1535 was only £81 odd. There are no substantial remains, but the site is indicated by the modern house called *Tandridge*

Priory, and a few 14th-century relics (sepulchral slabs and tiles) are still preserved on the spot, but are hardly worth a visit.

9¾ m. **Oxted** [20¼ m. Pop., 2,846. *Hotel:* Hoskins Arms]. Since the opening of the railway (*c.* 1886) there has been considerable building development in this once secluded neighbourhood. Luckily the new houses, on the whole, are in tolerable taste, whilst the two original villages have hitherto hardly suffered. Oxted itself, built steeply on the hill, has a very old-fashioned aspect (notice the 16th-century Bell Inn). The *church* seems originally to have been built, with aisles, in the 12th century, and the dwarf W. tower is not much later; but the nave arcades (except the E. responds) were rebuilt in the 15th century, and there is a very beautiful Curvilinear E. window, with exquisite remains of contemporary glass (some of the best in Surrey), including the emblems of the four Evangelists. There is also some interesting old woodwork (pews and S. door), and a "low-side" window of curious character. There are several small brasses of the 15th and 16th century, of which that to Thomas Hoskins (d. 1611) has a quaint inscription. On the chancel floor is the tomb-slab of Mrs. Charles Hoskins, described as a "patterne of piety mapp of misery and mirrour of patience." *Barrow Green* is a beautiful red-brick house (well seen from the lane), most of which dates from the 17th century. The situation is very lovely, at the foot of the steep chalk Downs. The house gets its name from a tumulus of unusual size and importance, which lies immediately to the S. of Barrow Green Farm.

Oxted to East Grinstead. A delightful excursion through the Wealden lanes to the S. of Oxted (as rich as those of Devonshire in primroses and violets), passing at *c.* 3½ m. the remote little village of **Crowhurst** [3 m. Lingfield (26¼ m.). Pop. 223]. The *church*, perhaps, dates from the 11th century (with later additions), and has a good wooden tower and spire on internal wooden framing. The 13th-century font is interesting, with curiously chamfered angles; the pulpit is possibly pre-Reformation; and there are some slight remnants of 15th-century glass. Notice also the S. door, with its 13th-century ironwork. The Gaynsfords of Crowhurst Place (*below*) are commemorated here by some striking monuments. On the N. of the little Sanctuary is the table-tomb of John Gaynsford (d. 1450), with a brass figure in plate armour. Opposite is the monument of a second John Gaynsford (d. 1460), in a cinquefoiled recess, which is ornamented with remarkable grotesques. "Although only ten years later than the brass of his father . . . the figure shows a complete change in the style of armour," and is thus of more than common

interest in enabling us to date the change in fashion. On the floor between the two is yet another Gaynsford monument, altogether humbler in character, but in some respects unique. This is a cast-iron slab, with an inscription (in which the F is invariably inverted) to Mrs. Anne Forstr (Gaynsford) (d. 1591), and with a figure in a winding sheet. More than one copy was made of this remarkable memorial, some of which are said to have been used for fire-backs. It is probable, indeed, that the frugal local ironmaster (it is made of Sussex iron) has not scrupled to use the matrix for unintended purposes. There is also a brass inscription to Richard Cholmley (d. 1634), who was "Pincerna" (cup-bearer) to James I. and Charles I., as well as several memorials to the Angell family, who lived exactly opposite the church, at the picturesque *Manor House* (16th and 17th century). Many of these Angell monuments (like those to Hope at Horne) have a characteristically 17th-century punning reference to the name—*e.g.*, "in Cœlum evolavit Angelus."

Crowhurst Place, the former seat of the Gaynsford family, should certainly not be missed. It lies about 1 m. S.W. of the church, from which it is reached by an old flagged causeway across the fields (like a "church-path" in Kent), that is known, from an entry in the Parish Register, to have been constructed by John Gaynsford in 1681. This moated grange (15th and 16th centuries) has been recently well restored, but it is to be regretted that it was found impossible to open out the magnificent roof of the hall, though this may still be inspected above the later ceiling. Many of the fittings are of exceptional interest.

6 m. **Lingfield** [26¼ m. Pop. 2,326] is prettily placed on the summit of a low hill, commanding beautiful views towards the N. (the great Oxted chalk-pit is, as usual, conspicuous). There are several old houses in the short blind road that leads down from the main village to the S. gate of the churchyard, but none perhaps more noteworthy than the fine and well-preserved timber-framed house and shop-front of the early 16th century, which is perhaps unique in England, though instances, in stone, are common enough in Auvergne, as, for example, at Riom and Besse-en-Chandresse, and in many other parts of France and Italy. Opposite this great rarity is the 16th-century Star Inn (though refronted with red brick), with an interesting staircase and mantelpiece. Lingfield *Church* itself was almost rebuilt *c.* 1431 by Sir Reginald Cobham, who founded here, with some assistance, at the date in question, a College for a Master, five chaplains, four clerks, and thirteen poor people. This was the single instance of a collegiate church in Surrey (though Durham, a scarcely larger county, had actually five), and is remarkable for its association—unusual, if not unique—with a hospital, or alms-house. The College was surrendered by Provost Edwarde Culpepyr in 1544, and was valued nine years previously at £77. The domestic buildings were built round a small courtyard, and were apparently still perfect *c.* 1673, when visited by Aubrey. Their site is supposed to have been to the W. of the churchyard, but all visible traces have long since vanished. The beautiful old *Guest-house*, with a central

hall that is open to the roof, remains to the N.W. of the churchyard, and has been well restored as a private residence. It is half-timbered work of the 15th century. The oldest part of the existing church is the tall stone tower and spire (14th century), which are quite unique of their kind in Surrey. The church itself is spacious, with aisles produced as chapels to the extreme E. end, but the effect is more imposing outside than in. Notice the 15th-century wooden lectern, with chained Bible; the eleven old stalls for the priests, of which eight retain misericordes, and two of which exhibit respectively the arms of Cossington and Cobham; some fragments of ancient glass; and a remarkable tile monument. The glory, however, of Lingfield Church is its noble collection of sepulchral effigies and brasses, the most important of which commemorate the Cobhams of Sterborough (*below*). In the place of honour in the middle of the chancel are the fine recumbent figures of the founder of the College, Sir Reginald Cobham (d. 1446), and his second wife (Anne Bardolph) (d. *c.* 1453-54). In the N. chapel is a second table-tomb, with a third recumbent effigy, to the memory of Reginald, first Lord Cobham (d. 1361), who was one of the original Knights of the Garter (which he wears), and who fought "at earlier Crécy, or Poictiers." The brasses are hardly less magnificent, and comprise that of Reginald, second Lord Cobham (d. 1403); Lady Eleanor Cobham (Culpepper), first wife of the founder; and *possibly* that of Elizabeth (Stafford) (d. 1376), wife of the second Lord Cobham. In addition there are smaller brasses to various members of the College, and others—*i.e.*, John Wyche (d. 1445), Master; James Velidon (d. 1458); and John Swetecok (d. 1469), Master.

These Cobhams lived at Sterborough Castle, about 2¼ m. to the E. of Lingfield, near the Kentish border, of which nothing now remains save a big picturesque moat. Of this family is the famous Eleanor, wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who figures so pathetically in Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

11½ m. **Limpsfield** [1 m. Oxted (20¼ m.). Pop., 2,201]. The village street is one of the prettiest in Surrey, especially as viewed from its upper end, with the rich hanging woods of Titsey in the background. There are several good old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, of which Detillens, with a noble roof to its hall, merits particular mention. The church has several points of interest, and is approached by a picturesque lych-gate (the only example of its class in Surrey) that is sometimes thought to be medieval. The oldest salient feature is the 12th-century tower, which is built, very curiously, on the S. of the chancel, but the bulk of the building is 13th century. The visitor will be struck with the remarkable assemblage of niches and openings at the S.E. corner of the chancel. One of these is almost certainly a 13th-century "low-side" window, though

abnormally placed towards the extreme E. edge of the S. wall, and though its proportions are abnormally slender. A second is the curious recess, with a kind of chimney, which has possibly been used for baking the sacramental wafer. Notice the small 13th-century censer that is now suspended by modern chains from the E. respond of the chapel.

1¾ m. beyond Limpsfield we cross the Kentish border, and shortly afterwards arrive at the pleasant town of

14¼ m. **Westerham** [Pop., 2,354. *Hotel*: King's Arms. (See Black's "West Kent")].

ROUTE X.—REIGATE TO CRAWLEY.

Reigate is quitted by Bell Street, and the grounds of the Priory Park are skirted on the R. The road descends into the Weald. 2¼ m. *Kennersley Bridge*, where we cross the infant Mole, which is formed at about this point by a number of converging tributaries (like the fingers of a hand), some of which rise across the Sussex border, and drain the N. slopes of St. Leonard's Forest.

Immediately beyond the bridge a lane on the R. (the digression is recommended) leads to the short isolated ridge of *Norwood Hill* (349 ft.), commanding a good view of the circumjacent Weald, and to the more or less retired village of

6½ m. **Charlwood** [3½ m. Horley (25½ m.). Pop. 1,909]. The *church* (approached, like some in Kent, by flagged "church-paths") is one of the most interesting in Surrey. The original early Norman church consisted of nave and chancel, with an axial tower, but to this a broad S. aisle was added in the second half of the 13th century; whilst the chancel was rebuilt, with a S. chapel, towards the close of the 15th century, in a rather coarse style of Perpendicular. The S. chapel, for some odd reason, is now used as the working chancel, and the S. aisle is the working nave. The parclose (now a chancel screen) between the two is the best bit of screenwork in Surrey, and was probably erected as a memorial to Richard Saunders (d. 1480) and his wife, Joan (Carew). The wall-paintings in the S. aisle were discovered in 1858, and rank, with those at Chaldon and St. Mary's, Guildford, as the best remaining examples in Surrey, but they seem to be rapidly perishing. They illustrate the legends of St. Margaret (late 13th century), St. Edmund (15th century), and St. Nicholas (perhaps early 14th century), as well as the old morality (of contemporary execution with the last) of "Les Trois Vifs et les Trois Morts."

From Charlwood the tourist may regain the main road at Povey Cross (*below*).

5 m. **Povey Cross.** The lane on the R. leads in about 2 m. to Charlwood (*above*); the lane on the L. to ¾ m. **Horley** [25½ m. Pop., 4,916].

Horley is now much spoilt by building, but there is still a pleasant corner (including a strip of old "church-path" and the quaint Six Bells and Chequers Inns [15th and 16th centuries]) immediately in the region of the *church*. This last was much injured in the disastrous restoration of 1881-82, and the most interesting portion is undoubtedly the broad N. aisle, which Major Heales believed to have been the nave of the original church, and which is assigned to the commencement of the 14th century. This is remarkable alike for the "Kentish tracery" of the windows and for the hexagonal section of the piers of its arcade. The tower and shingled spire are perhaps also 14th century, and are supported on timber-framing at the W. end of the same aisle. There is a good recumbent effigy of a knight of the Salaman family (*c.* 1315-20), "the posture of which . . . is a position of ease . . . the armour is in a period of transition, and no example is more curious in illustration of it." The leopard's head of Salaman appears again in the rare quatrefoils of early Decorated glass, with a lovely ruby background.

The road reaches 7¼ m. **Lowfield Heath,** and crosses the Sussex border just beyond the twenty-ninth milestone from London, by the site of the old County Oak.

9 m. **Crawley** (see Black's "Sussex").

ROUTE XI.—REIGATE TO DORKING.

Reigate is quitted by West Street and Reigate Heath, with its picturesque old windmill. On the R., for the whole distance, is the beautiful escarpment of the Downs, with their long lines of sombre yew-trees—first, *Colley Hill*, and afterwards *Betchworth Clump* (a prominent knot of beeches, as conspicuous as those of Knockholt), and, finally, as we draw near Dorking itself, the steep S. slopes of *Box Hill*. The scars inflicted by the great chalkpits are not wholly unpicturesque, but their unlimited extension is a menace in the future.

2 m. **Buckland** [1½ m. Betchworth (25¼ m.). Pop., 469. "Bookland" is explained by Dr. Murray as "land taken from the *folcland* or common land, and granted by *bôc* or written charter to a private owner"] has a pretty village green, with a pond and ancient barn, and commands charming views across he valley to the ridge of bold chalk hills. The church was

rebuilt in 1860, but retains two admirable 14th-century glass figures of St. Peter and St. Paul. About 1½ m. further, but a little retired from the high-road (which should here be quitted by the pedestrian) is the still prettier village of

3½ m. **Betchworth** [1 m. (25¼ m.). Pop., 780. Perhaps "Beech Village"], the *church* of which, though badly mauled by "restorers" in 1850 (the original central tower was actually transplanted to the S. of the nave), still fairly ranks with the best in Surrey, in respect of immediate surroundings and picturesque charm of outline. Inside is an unrelated pre-Conquest base, or capital, to which attention was first called by Mr. Johnston, as well as an early Norman arch now rebuilt in the base of the tower, whilst the nave arcades are *c.* 1200. Notice the really wonderful "dug-out" chest, and the brass of a former Mass-priest (William Wardysworth, d. 1533). A cottage in the picturesque short lane which leads up to the churchyard gate is supposed to be the original priests' house, like that which formerly existed at the corner of Carshalton churchyard. The Mole is bridged at Betchworth, in a lovely situation, and there are one or two old houses to be examined in the neighbourhood. *More Place*, for example, to the E. of the village, retains traces of a 15th-century hall, and also "contains some noticeable Elizabethan furniture, especially a fine old oaken bedstead with carvings of David and Solomon, and the legend, 'Remember thy End,' on the head-board. Tradition connects this with Cardinal Wolsey, who is said to have used it at Esher Place."

A pleasant roundabout return may be made to Reigate in *c.* 6 m. by the village of **Leigh** [3 m. Betchworth (25¼ m.). Pop. 515. Pronounced, like Leigh-in-Mendip, and Leigh in Kent, but unlike Leigh in Essex, as though spelt "Lye"]. The road lies through the Weald, whose characteristic oak is here the commonest hedge-side ornament, and whose ditches are choked with the Greater Willow Herb, often strangled and half pulled down by the embraces of the aspiring White Bindweed.

2 m. Leigh, with a picturesque modern well on the little village green. The *church* has 15th-century features, though the core may, of course, be earlier, and should be visited for the sake of its Arderne brasses, two at least of which are very fine. The best is that of John Arderne (d. 1449). "It is unusual for a simple civilian to be represented in a cloak as here." These Ardernes lived at the old moated house at *Leigh Place*, to the N.E. of the church, the exterior of which is quite unpromising, and belies the real interest

inside. The house is illustrated and described by Mr. C. R. B. Barrett in his fascinating volume on "Surrey" (1895). Another old house lies more to the S. of the village, and is reached from the churchyard by a path across the fields. This is Swains' Farm, which is traditionally associated with Ben Jonson (and it is hard to understand why the tradition should exist unless based on some sound foundation): "An oak-panelled room is called his 'study,' and his name is also connected with an old oaken table and a rude pair of fire-dogs of Sussex iron."

From the S.E. corner of Betchworth churchyard, a pleasant path across the fields leads directly across the Mole (gay at this point with *Nuphar lutea*) to the small hamlet of **Brockham Green**, the spire of whose church (by Ferrey in 1847) forms so welcome a feature in the prospect from Box Hill. [The main road from the entrance to Betchworth village crosses the Mole at 5 m. Box Hill Bridge, but is altogether less interesting than the pedestrian route indicated.] ½ m. beyond Brockham is the entrance to *Betchworth Park* (p. 43), with its Castle ruins and magnificent lime avenue, on the R., whilst the slopes of Box Hill are to the S. The main road is now regained just above *Box Hill Bridge*, and **Dorking** is entered at 6½ m., after passing the Cemetery and the entrance to the Deepdene (p. 42).

SECTION III.—DORKING.

The pleasant and old-fashioned town of **Dorking** [25½ m. Pop., 7,848. *Hotels:* Red Lion, White Horse] is beautifully situated in the valley between the sandstone hills and the North Downs, in the heart of some of the loveliest and most varied scenery, not in Surrey alone, but in England. The town is actually built on the bank of the little Pip Brook, but the Mole is not far distant. Dorking is a place of great antiquity. The Roman Stane Street has been found in a corner of the old churchyard, and Mr. Belloc argues plausibly for the location here (not far from the junction of West Street and High Street) of the second (reckoning from London) of the four military *mansiones* that he supposes to have been erected along its course. Dorking had an earthquake in 1551, as recorded in Machyne's diary, when "Pottes, Panes, and Dyssys, donst (danced)," but the recorded history of the place is chiefly recent and literary. The "Battle

of Dorking" appeared anonymously in *Blackwood* for 1871, and was due to the imagination of the late Sir George Chesney. It was the first of the German invasion "scares" that have since multiplied indefinitely, and that find their justification in the present *Annus terribilis*. It was at Dorking, again, at The Marquis of Granby, that the elder Mr. Weller settled down after his marriage with the widow in "quite a model of a roadside public-house of the better class—just large enough to be convenient, and small enough to be snug." There is no Marquis of Granby at Dorking, nor ever has been, but its identification is furnished by an article in *All the Year Round* which may possibly have been written by Dickens himself: "Let the pilgrim be informed that the real 'Markis' was the King's Head." This was afterwards the post-office, and still survives in North Street, and is an excellent example of 17th-century brickwork. Dorking, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1763, was then famous for the sale of "an incredible quantity of poultry," and was also "a great resort of gentry . . . who come to feast on water sousee." The true Dorking fowl is remarkable for its possession of five toes, and the breed is still maintained in the neighbourhood. In striking contrast to Guildford and Farnham, the town has few really good old houses, though the White Horse Hotel in High Street is a delightful exception of about the commencement of the 15th century. Even the *church* is modern, with a tall and graceful spire that from many points of view forms a conspicuous and pleasant feature in the landscape. The Shrove Tuesday game of football in the streets is now virtually a thing of the past.

The neighbourhood of Dorking is beautiful in all directions (though least so perhaps towards the S.E., in the direction of Newdigate and Leigh), and the place is remarkable for its possession, in the close vicinity of the town, of a number of fine estates.

(i.) The Deepdene is the property of Lord Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton Hope, but was formerly a domain of the Howard family. The grounds were originally laid out by the Hon. Charles Howard of Greystoke, who died at Dorking in 1720; and Aubrey found the "pleasures of the garden, etc., were so ravishing, that I can never expect any enjoyment beyond them but the Kingdom of Heaven." Evelyn visited the "amphitheatre, garden, or solitary recess," on August 1, 1655, but is less enthusiastic. The estate was purchased

by "Anastasius" Hope in 1806, who built most of the present house. He was an enthusiastic art collector, and an early patron of Thorwaldsen; and there is still a good collection of statuary and painting, including pictures by Paolo Veronese, Raphael, Correggio, Reynolds, and others. The Dene, from which the property gets its name, is situated at the back of the house. Altogether it is "a noble domain, more than twelve miles in circumference, full of magnificent trees, and long sweeps of forest glade, deep dells covered with foxgloves and ferns, and solitary paths so clothed with thick moss that the ground is as soft as if it were covered with a velvet carpet." Lord Beaconsfield is said to have written the greater part of "Coningsby" at Deepdene. To the S., and forming part of the same grand property, is the fragment of *Chart Park*; and to the E. is the splendid park of *Betchworth*, the glory of which is its magnificent double avenue of limes (a nave and aisles), extending for nearly the sixth of a mile. At the further end of this, on a steep knoll above the beautiful Mole, are the featureless ruins of *Betchworth Castle*. Licence to crenellate and empark was granted to Sir Thomas Brown in 1449, but the bulk of the existing ruins are those of a later house that replaced it in the 15th and 16th centuries.

(ii.) **Ranmore Common and Denbies.** The pleasantest, though not the shortest, approach to Ranmore Common from Dorking is by way of Burford Bridge and West Humble Lane. On the R., beyond the Box Hill Station of the Brighton Railway, are the grounds of "Camilla Lacey," the house of which was built by Fanny Burney (then Madame D'Arblay) in *c.* 1797. On the L., a little further, at Chapel Farm, are the shapeless ruins of a small 13th-century chapel that is supposed to have been built by the Canons of Merton, and had doubtless some connection with the Pilgrims' Way, which traversed the Mole in the immediate vicinity. *Ranmore Common* is a beautiful stretch of partially wooded common, occupying the high slopes of the Downs to the N. of the escarpment, and immediately to the W. of the deep valley of the Mole (the highest point is 579 ft.). From the crest of this wild tangle of fern and thicket the panorama towards the N. (extending beyond Windsor Castle) is of extraordinary range and beauty. There is also a glimpse of the Weald to the S.E. of Box Hill, but the prospect in this direction is restricted. Ranmore Common, whose chief view is towards the N., and Box Hill, whose widest prospect is commanded towards the S., are thus curiously complementary. To the S. of Ranmore Common, and occupying the edge and slopes of the actual escarpment, is the grand estate of *Denbies* (Lord Ashcombe). The house was formerly the residence (after 1734) of the eccentric Jonathan Tyers, the proprietor of the famous Vauxhall Gardens. The *church* on Ranmore Common, with its graceful and far-seen spire, was built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1859, and is considered one of his best achievements. On the opposite (N.) side of the Common, and on the farther side of a subsidiary chalk "bottom," which runs down to the Mole at Burford Bridge, are the rebuilt house and park of *Polesden Lacy*, once occupied by Sheridan.

(iii.) **Box Hill** is "really the abrupt south-west buttress of the great chalk escarpment that stretches from Reigate and the Kentish border, at the point where that escarpment is suddenly checked by the unexpected intrusion of the valley of the Mole." The face towards the S. is thus merely the continuation of the great central backbone of Surrey Downs, and has no particular distinguishing character; but the precipitous face towards the W., the base of which is literally washed by the river, and the remarkably sharp ridge (for this formation) by which the summit is gained from Burford Bridge, exhibit perhaps the boldest modelling anywhere to be found on the chalk in England. This abrupt descent towards the Mole is now thickly wooded, but in the rude print in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1816 it is shown comparatively naked; and it was by reason, no doubt, of these great bare bastions of friable chalk that it got that earlier name of White Hill by which alone it is known to Camden, and which still appears in the alternative in Noble's map of Surrey in 1789. The box-trees (*Buxus sempervirens*)* on the summit are apparently indigenous, and present a remarkably weird appearance with their long, dry, leafless stems. Of Box Hill as a famous holiday resort it would be superfluous to write; no place, perhaps, in the whole neighbourhood of London is so widely and justly popular. The hill was purchased by Mr. Salomons in 1913, and generously presented to the National Trust. The views from the lawns on the summit are almost wholly towards the S., in which direction the huge blue expanse of the Weald is bounded only by the line of the distant Sussex Downs, amongst which Chanctonbury Ring is, as usual, unmistakable. The valley of the Mole, however, is well seen on the ascent from Burford Bridge, whilst the Leith Hill range appears to advantage beyond and to the W. of Dorking; and even the heights of Hindhead just show on the far horizon. From Dorking the approach is conditioned by the passage of the Mole, which can only be accomplished at Burford, or Box Hill Bridge. The former is in every way the more effective means of access, but the visitor should return by the alternative (2 m.), for the sake of variety and completeness. George Meredith lived for some years prior to his death (in 1910) at Flint Cottage, not far from the main highroad. Nelson stayed at the Burford Bridge Hotel before leaving for Trafalgar; and Keats is said to have finished "Endymion" in this house after a moonlight ramble up Box Hill. [The hotel itself (S.T., but rather expensive) is an excellent headquarters for exploring this beautiful neighbourhood.]

(iv.) **Leith Hill.** This highest point of Surrey (965 ft.) is sometimes climbed from Ockley, but any of the three chief ascents from Dorking (which may be varied and combined in an infinitude of ways) is at once more interesting and beautiful. The whole district between Leith Hill (on the S.) and the road from Dorking to Shere (on the N.) is of splendidly forest-like character, and the visitor

* The box is certainly a native, and gives its name to places as far apart as Boxwell, in Gloucestershire, and Boxley, in Kent.

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Leith Hill, Surrey.

may lose himself for hours amongst dense pine-woods that are broken at constant intervals by narrow dells, where huge foxgloves wave in profusion, and through whose depths glide russet rivulets (the colour is ferruginous), that are everywhere bordered by a wealth of wild flowers (bog asphodel, iris, or bog-bean).

(1) The shortest route is by Coldharbour (5 m.). At *c.* 2½ m. from Dorking the lane enters the thick plantations of *Redlands Hill* (785 ft.), along whose W. flank it ascends gradually, through a characteristically sunk lane, to the hamlet of 3¾ m. **Coldharbour.** [The name "simply means what it says. It was applied to a way-side refuge, where one could obtain shelter, but no fire or food." If these "coldharbours" are often found, as here, in the close proximity of Roman roads, the reason is not far to seek, since the old Roman roads were probably still the chief arteries of communication at the time when the names arose.] This delightful little hamlet (*c.* 700 ft.) is placed beautifully towards the head of the upland valley between Redlands Hill and *Coldharbour Common* (915 ft.), and immediately at the foot of *Antiesbury Camp*. The last is a fine, circular, Neolithic hill-top earthwork, but according to Mr. Malden, "not strictly speaking a camp, nor intended for permanent habitation either, but (it) served as a camp of refuge, where, in the time of the forays which constitute barbarian warfare, women, children, and cattle could take shelter protected by part of the fighting men." On the opposite slope of the valley is the old mineral spring of *Mag's Well*, but its virtues are now almost forgotten. From Coldharbour the track ascends the steep slopes of Coldharbour Common, which are riddled with old sand-pits. There is a dip and steep ascent before reaching the summit of Leith Hill proper.

(2) A longer but more beautiful route (6 m.) is to follow the Guildford road as far as **Westcott** (p. 56), and thence turn to the S. through the rhododendron-sprinkled lawns of the *Rookery*. The ridge of open ground is then crossed between the valleys of the Pip Brook and the Tillingbourne, and the beautiful *Broadmoor Valley* is pursued almost directly due S., past an artificial cascade, till we join the path from Coldharbour at the bottom of the notch between Coldharbour Common and Leith Hill.

(3) Still longer (6½ m.), but perhaps even still more beautiful, is the route through the home park of Wotton House (p. 58), and by the charming and secluded hamlets of 4¼ m. **Friday Street** (the name, like that of Fridaythorp, in Yorkshire, is possibly a reminiscence of the Goddess Frea) and 4¾ m. **Abinger Bottom.** Friday Street is built on the margin of a "hammer-pond," and secluded on every side, except towards the N., by abrupt little fir-clad hills. To call the scenery Swiss would be foolishly extravagant, but it is really, though of course on a very minor scale, Swiss-like in certain details and in feeling. Between Friday Street and Abinger Bottom, in the deep seclusion of the forest, is the boggy bed of a small, broken-down hammer-pond, which is rich in aquatic flowers.

The first literary mention of **Leith Hill** (965 ft.) is apparently by

Aubrey in (?) 1673, who rightly styles it "much the highest eminence in this county (which has many other Alps)." Dennis, the poet and critic, climbed the hill in 1717, and found the prospect more extensive than "that of the Valdarno from the Apennins, that of Rome and the Mediterranean, from the Mountain of Viterbo . . . and that of the Campagne of Rome, from Tivoli and Frasati." Evelyn states in the vague that "from it may be discovered twelve or thirteen counties"; whilst Aubrey, more specifically, supplies a list of ten—*i.e.*, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Kent, and Essex, and "by the help of a telescope, Wiltshire." The view is undoubtedly of surprising immensity, extending from the ridge of the Chilterns above Dunstable, in the N., to the Sussex South Downs, in the S., with perhaps a glimpse of the sea through the Shoreham Gap; and stretching eastward into Kent, and westward into Hampshire, as far as the eye can see. [The distance in a bee-line from Nettlebed Hill, in Oxfordshire, to Firle Beacon, beyond Lewes, is *c.* 60 m., and from Dunstable Downs to Chanctonbury Ring *c.* 65 m.]. The tower on the top was built by Richard Hull in 1766, "ut terram undique beatam Videas Viator"; and he was buried in the basement in 1795. The prominent features of the view are the long lines of the North and South Downs; the broken sandstone hills to the immediate W., with the more distant heights of Hindhead and Woolmer Forest; and the moorlands of Ashdown Forest (in Sussex) to the E. The sole relief from water is afforded by Vachery Pond (to the S.W.), which gleams in apparent magnitude from amidst the thick oak woods of the Weald. To find a second view of such unbroken and all round immensity we must travel to the Puy-de-Dôme, in France.

(v.) Excursions of great and varied beauty may be taken to the E. and W. of Dorking, along the edge of the escarpment of the Downs. It would be difficult (nor is it necessary) to describe the way in detail; the pedestrian has only to gain the summit of the ridge at Ranmore Common, or Box Hill, and follow it thence, as closely as he may, till he arrive at Pewley Hill above Guildford (*c.* 11 m.), or on the summit of Reigate Hill (*c.* 7½ m.). (1) The walk from Ranmore Common to Guildford is described by Mr. Jennings in Chapter XIV. of "Field Paths and Green Lanes." Much of the way is through woods, which greatly impede the view; but open lawns are traversed above Cole Kitchen (p. 60) and at Newlands Corner (p. 62), whence the prospects, whether to N. or S., are of characteristic loveliness and of almost unbounded purview. This is undoubtedly one of the noblest walks, and in the woodland fashion, wildest and most solitary, anywhere to be found in the Home Counties. At *c.* 3¾ m. from Dorking (and very easily missed from above) is the grand juniper-dotted combe on the immediate face of the escarpment that is known as *Pickett's Hole* ("pickett" is the local name for the sloe). From the W. edge of this, which is crowned by a clump of beeches, there is a very noble view of the long escarpment of the Downs, pushing out in bluff after bluff, like so many sea-cliffs into the Weald, and stretching far away in the direction of

Kent (there is hardly a better view *along* the face of the Downs in Surrey). (2) The shorter walk from Box Hill to Reigate is more difficult to accomplish, owing to the intrusion of private grounds, and to the lack of convenient footpaths. The views, however, of the Weald are of greater extent, as the prospect to the S. is here no longer impeded by the parallel range of Leith Hill. The points of chief importance on the actual face of the Downs are the bold promontory of *Betchworth Clump* (782 ft.) (though badly gashed by chalk-pits), and the sombre line of yews nearly opposite Buckland (p. 39) that marks, perhaps, the passage of the ancient Pilgrims' Way.

ROUTE XII.—LONDON TO DORKING BY KINGSTON.

[This on the whole is the pleasantest route, but the visitor may also proceed by way of Epsom (23¼ m.; see p. 51).]

The first part of the journey is the same as to Kingston (p. 70), shortly beyond which the Portsmouth Road is quitted near

½ m. R. **Long Ditton** [1 m. Surbiton (12 m.). Pop., 2,752], which is now a mere suburb of the larger town. The chief object of interest here is the beautiful parsonage-house (early 16th century), with some shields of heraldic glass. The *church* was rebuilt on a new site in 1880, and has a few small brasses of the 16th century. The road now ascends gradually through the suburban district of 15½ m. **Hook**, shortly beyond which, on the L. (but situated *c.* ½ m. from the main road, among fields of complete rusticity), is the little church of

Chessington [2½ m. Ewell (13 m.). Pop., 583], the bulk of which dates from the close of the 12th century. Notice the structural wall arcade (like those at Merton and Merstham) in the chancel, and the fragments of an alabaster "table" of the Nativity in the little Sacristy (or possibly even anker-hold) on the N. of the chancel. There is a wall tablet to the memory of Samuel Crisp, with whom Fanny Burney used to stay at *Chessington Hall*.

"It was at Chessington," writes Dr. Cox, "in 1778, that she took a packet from the postman one fine morning, and found herself famous. 'Evelina,' which not even her father knew that she had written, instantly took the town by storm, entrancing such different critics as Dr. Jonson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Edmund Burke. 'Dr. Jonson's approbation,' the girl writes in her diary—she was but just twenty-six—'almost crazed me with agreeable surprise—it

gave me such a flight of spirits that I danced a jig to Mr. Crisp without any preparation, music, or explanation—to his no small amusement and diversion.' . . . The mulberry-tree is still standing on the lawn round which the exuberant Fanny danced, as she told Sir Walter Scott many years afterwards."

The road now enters a pleasant country, and is made beautiful by deep grass borders, whilst to the L. and R. respectively lie the nobly wooded commons of Ashstead, Leatherhead, and Stoke.

21 m. **Leatherhead** [18¼ m. Pop., 5,491. *Hotel:* Swan. The existing form of name is clearly due to "false resolution." In Alfred's will it is "Leodride," but the present trisyllabic spelling is adumbrated as early as the 13th century in "Leddered." There is no convincing etymology] is a picturesque old village, or rather little town, placed pleasantly on the R. bank of the Mole at the point of its emergence from the Dorking gap. The river is here crossed by a delightful red-brick bridge of fourteen arches, resembling that at Church Cobham, and commanding a beautiful view of the church and village. It was built in 1782, and is certainly the most imposing old bridge in Surrey (not counting those across the Thames), though several on the Wey are of greater antiquity.

Adjoining the town end is the *Running Horse Inn*, which is commonly identified (the house perhaps is old enough) with the "wonnynge" (dwelling) of the ale-wife, Elynour, who is celebrated in Skelton's coarsely humourous poem, "The Tunnyng (*i.e.*, Brewing) of Elynour Rummyng":

> "And as men say
> She dwelt in Sothray,
> In a certayne stede (house)
> Bysyde Lederhede."

The present signboard, with the lines below it—

> "When Skilton wore the Laurel Crown,
> My Ale put all the Ale Wives down"—

is apparently reproduced from Rand's edition of Skelton's poems, published in 1624.

The *church* of St. Mary and St. Nicholas (the double dedication is unusual) is decidedly one of the best in Surrey. The beautiful nave arcades and the small chancel arch (inadequately small) are the oldest parts, and date perhaps from the exact close of the

12th century. The last bay to the W. has, unfortunately, been mutilated by the addition of the late 15th-century tower. The chancel and transepts are 14th century; and it is remarkable that this church is an instance of double dislocation, nave, chancel, and W. tower (the latter very markedly) being all set out on a slightly different axis. On the N. of the sanctuary there was formerly a small apartment, which communicated with the church by a doorway and window. Mr. Johnston, who excavated its foundations in 1906, believed this to be an anchorage, an assumption that is partly borne out by its small dimensions (8 ft. square), but no anchorite is known to have been immured at Leatherhead, and it has much more probably been a little sacristy. Notice also the chained Book of Homilies, and the unusual double "squint" from the N. transept.

The valley of the Mole for the next four miles is one of the most beautiful and richly timbered tracts of chalk scenery, not in Surrey only, but England. The climax of this lovely region is at

23 m. **Mickleham** [1¼ m. Box Hill and Burford Bridge (24¾ m.). Pop., 759], which was the occasional residence of John Stuart Mill in 1830-6. The *church*, though half-ruined by a succession of ruthless restorations, still retains some Norman and Transition work of unusual value and interest (W. doorway, *c.* 1120; tower, early 12th century; chancel arch, *c.* 1160), whilst possibly the nave is pre-Conquest. The *Norbury Chapel*, on the N. of the chancel, dates from the dawn of the 16th century. Notice the unusually placed *West* porch, the 12th-century font of Purbeck marble, the table-tomb (with late brasses) to "Wyllyam Wyddowsonn" (d. 1518), and the beautiful niche in the Norbury Chapel. The churchyard, like most of those in Surrey, but in harsh and violent contrast to many in the N. of England, is admirably tended, and beautiful in early spring with successive harvests of snowdrops and daffodils. Immediately behind the church rise the steep, densely wooded "hangers" of *Mickleham Downs*, with their splendid fragment of Roman Road (p. 53). The *Old House*, in the village, is dated 1636, and has picturesque brick gables.

The whole valley of the Mole is of park-like character, but these features attain perfection in the splendid grounds of *Norbury Park*, which descend upon the Mole on the opposite side of the vale in

precipitous chalk bluffs of exquisite verdure and contour. The river itself is distinguished at this point by its occasional disappearances, the bed being sometimes entirely dry in hot summers, with the exception of standing pools, for the whole distance between Box Hill and Leatherhead. This is due to cavities in the chalk; but the phenomenon has occasioned much wild speculation, even so careful a scholar as Camden speaking of the river as "meeting with obstruction from some hills," and opening "itself a subterranean passage like a mole," whereas it is merely swallowed up when the volume is much diminished, and pursues for the greater part of the year a normal open-air course down the centre of the vale. In a map of Surrey published in Holland in 1659 this error is amusingly accentuated. The valley between Leatherhead and Dorking is there shown (in exact reversal of the facts) as a long, narrow ridge of hills, into the southern end of which the Mole is represented as plunging almost wilfully. This swallowing up of the Mole in the pleasant meadows of *Fridley* has been honoured with disproportionate notice by a number of English poets. Thus Spenser compares it to a "mousling Mole"; Milton and Pope style it respectively "the sullen Mole that runneth underneath," and "that hides its diving flood"; Thomson has:

> "By the soft windings of the silent Mole,
> From courts and senates Pelham finds repose";

whilst to Drayton, in his "Polyoblion," it furnished matter for a long and elaborate fable.

The present house at Norbury Park is on the hill, and dates from the end of the 18th century, but there are some remains of its predecessor on the level strath in the loop of the river to the N. of Mickleham. Not far from the existing mansion is the noble avenue of very ancient yew-trees that is known as *The Druid's Walk*. Mr. Jennings' fine description in "Field Paths and Green Lanes" (p. 214) should be read by everyone. Wordsworth's famous lines on the "fraternal Four of Borrowdale" will here perhaps be recalled with peculiar pleasure:

> "Huge trunks! and each particular trunk a growth
> Of intertwisted fibres serpentine
> Up-coiling, and inveterately convolved."

23½ m. **Juniper Hall,** on the L. of the road, where the lane falls in from Headley (p. 31). In front of the house is a noble group of cedars. Here was the home in 1793 of a group of French refugees, one of whom was General d'Arblay, who married Fanny Burney. Here we cross the site of the Roman Stane Street (p. 53). On the L. are the open slopes of Box Hill. 24 m. **Burford Bridge.** The whole of this delightful neighbourhood is described in greater detail on pp. 43, 44.

25¼ m. **Dorking** (p. 41).

ROUTE XIII.—LONDON TO DORKING BY EPSOM.

[A slightly shorter route than that described on pp. 47-50 by way of Kingston. The two routes unite at Leatherhead.]

8 m. **Merton** [9½ m. Pop., 12,938], now definitely a London suburb, but a name of great significance, not merely in the local history of Surrey, but in that of England at large.

The place, according to Mr. Belloc's quite plausible conjecture, was a *mansio* on the Stane Street, and the presence of this great thoroughfare may account for its early importance. A house for Augustinian canons was founded here by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey, in 1115, but this was moved to another site, on the immediate bank of the Wandle, in 1130. At the time of this translation it comprised the astonishingly large household of a prior and thirty-six canons. The priory was valued at £960 odd in 1535, and surrendered in 1538, and the buildings were immediately pulled down by the avaricious Henry, who wanted the material for Nonsuch Park (p. 25). Till recently it was believed that no relics now remained save some precinct wall of doubtful authenticity; but in 1914 there was discovered a late 12th-century doorway (perhaps part of the *Hospitium*), which it is meant to preserve *in situ*. The beautiful seal of this house (A Virgin and Child) may be studied in the Guildford Museum. Thomas Becket and Walter de Merton (p. 26) are both traditionally said to have been educated at Merton Priory, but probably its principal claim to fame lies in the undoubted fact that it was in its Chapter-House that the Parliament was held in 1236 that issued the famous declaration *Noluimus leges Anglicanas mutari*, and that published the famous "Provisions."

The church lies nearly a mile to the W., on the edge of what is still a kind of country. There is a 13th-century chancel, with structural wall arcades, and a rebuilt 12th-century N. doorway. Notice also the fine timber N. porch, and the very curious choir roof (both of the 14th century). The N. door is very ancient, and has early Norman hinges, whilst other primitive ironwork is found on the vestry-door.

Beyond Merton we enter on a tract of comparative rurality.

10¼ m. **Morden** [1½ m. (8½ m.). Pop., 1,202], with an interesting Carolean *church* of red-brick, erected in 1636, mainly at the expense of Richard Garth. Notice the striking Georgian pulpit (dated 1720) and altar-rails, and the 17th-century glass of the E. window, which is said, by a quite impossible tradition (like one in connection with the arcades at Carshalton), to have come from Merton Priory. The road for more than two miles,

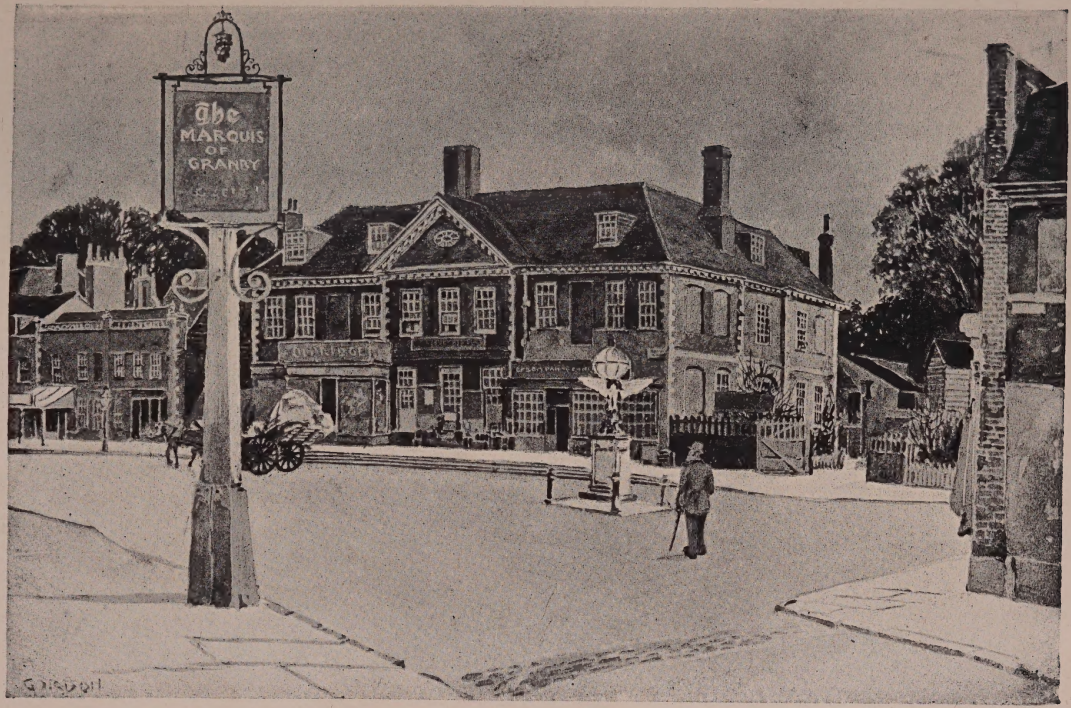
from just beyond Morden to the sharp turn short of Ewell, runs so absolutely straight, and is so nearly on the alignment that is postulated at this point by Mr. Belloc for the Stane Street, that it is strange that he should ignore it as though entirely non-existent.

13½ m. **Ewell** (p. 26).

15 m. **Epsom** [14¼ m. In Domesday Ebesham = the home of Ebe. Pop., 8,577. *Hotel ;* King's Head], famous throughout the civilized world for its mineral salts and horse-racing. The former, indeed, are no longer indigenous, but the ancient well survives, though now dishonoured, near the Common, and recalls the classic days of Epsom, at the close of the 17th century, when Pepys found the town so full that he had to lodge at Ashstead (in 1663), but four years later came "to the King's Head, and hear that my Lord Buckhurst and Nelly (Gwynne) are lodged at the next house [still standing], and Sir Charles Sedley with them, and keep a merry house." Lord Rosebery, however, who has a mansion at *Durdans* (built from the ruins of Nonsuch Park (p. 25), is "inclined to doubt whether Epsom was ever fashionable in the sense in which that epithet is applied to Tunbridge Wells or Bath. It was probably the haunt rather of the middle classes than of noble visitors. That, at least, is the impression left by Shadwell's coarse comedy."

The old Well House was demolished in 1804, but a conspicuous memorial of Epsom's former greatness still remains in the old-fashioned High Street in the shape of the beautiful red-brick New Inn (now *Waterloo House*), which was built towards the close of the 17th century. The great Assembly Room upstairs, the scene of so much vanished carnival, is now divided by a partition, but a careful reconstruction is sketched by Mr. Home in his excellent local handbook. Epsom, in fact, is full of good old houses, of which the *Durdans* (already referred to), *Woodcote Grove* (*temp.* Charles II.), and *Pit Place*, adjoining the church, call for particular mention. The latter is remarkable for the carved stonework that is said to have come from Nonsuch Park, and also as the scene of the death of the dissolute second Lord Lyttleton, in 1779, after the receipt of the famous spectral warning. *Woodcote House*, in a large and beautiful park to the S.W. of the town, is sometimes assigned to Wren, and has painted ceilings by Verrio.

After all, the chief interest of Epsom is inseparably connected with its horse-racing. This probably took place as early as the commencement of the 17th century, when James I. was an



HIGH STREET, EPSOM.

occasional resident at Nonsuch; and Clarendon records how "a meeting of the Royalists was held on Banstead Downs [in 1648] under the pretence of a horse-race, and six hundred horse were collected and marched to Reigate." It was only, however, with the foundation by the twelfth Earl of Derby of the great classic races of the Oaks in 1779 and the Derby in 1780 that the Epsom meetings leapt into undisputed predominance. The race-course lies high up on the open chalk Downs *c.* 1 m. to the S. of the town, and commands beautiful views towards Headley Church, and northward in the direction of Esher. Even those who care nothing for racing will be gratified by visiting the Downs on Derby Day, when the pleasant surrounding country is luckily seen at its best and greenest, for the sake of the human document. Frith's famous picture in the Tate Gallery is a truthful and vivid presentment.

Epsom to Dorking by the Stane Street.—For the pedestrian this is an interesting and delightful alternative to the highroad through Ashstead and Leatherhead. The lane to the S. of Woodcote Park should be taken to *Langley Bottom*. The visitor is then on what is probably the track of a Roman vicinal way (some maintain the Stane Street itself) that struck away to the N.E. from the neighbourhood of *Twenty Acres Barn* in the direction of Croydon; but in all probability the existing Stane Street proper is only encountered at the barn in question, whence its actual course is followed to the point where it meets the present highroad from Epsom to Dorking at Juniper Hall (p. 50). In the latter part of the walk, over *Mickleham Downs*, the actual *agger* of the road itself may be studied in great preservation. "Nowhere else in the home counties can a Roman road which has not been metalled for modern use be followed so easily. Nor has any other remained in such thorough preservation of its original condition. . . . It bears the local name of Pebble Lane, as also that mysterious and ancient term Ermine Street, which we find attached not only to the great northern road out of London, but to other sections of Roman roads up and down the country, without any apparent topographical connection." The flora of the thin chalk downs is of extraordinary interest; and the views from the old road of the heavily wooded valley of the Mole in the direction of Dorking, and of the champaign country towards the Thames, are unrivalled anywhere in Surrey (and so anywhere in England) for their character of rich and distinctive loveliness.

Continuing the road to Dorking, we next cross Epsom Common, and shortly afterwards skirt (on our L.) the red-brick boundary-wall of *Ashstead Park*. A pleasant alternative for pedestrians is through the deer-park itself, which will bring them directly to

Ashstead *church.* This is built within the limits of an old rectangular entrenchment (? a small Roman camp—the banks are now barely traceable), and Roman tiles in profusion are worked into the walls, the core of which is possibly pre-Conquest. The bulk of the building, however, including the tower, is late work of the 16th century. The Crucifixion in the E. window is good late 16th-century glass from Herck, in Belgium, and the brass inscription to Dorothea Quinella should be read for its touching inscription: *Vere donum a Deo datum.* There has been a good deal of building of recent years between the old village of 17½ m. **Ashstead** [16¼ m. Pop., 2,921] and its station, but the richly wooded stretches beyond the latter of Ashstead, Stoke, and Leatherhead Commons are still forest-like in extent and character.

19 m. **Leatherhead** (p. 48), where we join the alternative route to Dorking by Kingston.

ROUTE XIV.—DORKING TO HORSHAM.

The direct route (14 m.) runs S. from the end of South Street over *Holmwood Common* (noted in Defoe's time for its red deer), leaves Redlands Hill (785 ft.) on the R., traverses the village street of Capel, and finally passes the county boundary at *c.* 31½ m. from London.

A pleasanter alternative is to follow the lane that quits Dorking between the Glory and the Deepdene, to strike the beautiful E. side of *Holmwood Common,* and to traverse the characteristic Wealden fields that lie beyond it, with their innumerable oaks, till we reach at 5 m. the still old-fashioned village of **Newdigate** [2⅛ m. Holmwood (30½ m.). Pop. 898]. The church is remarkable for its early 15th-century W. tower, which, like that of Burstow (p. 33), is of wood from the ground, and has splendid internal framing. The chancel, and probably the nave, are 13th century, but the S. aisle is 14th or 15th century addition, and the N. is wholly modern. Notice the "dug-out" chest, and the unhappy dated (1627) remnant of the Carolean gallery. Among considerable remains of 15th-century glass in the N. aisle, the visitor will note with interest the "lion's gambs" of Newdigate. Here was the cradle of this ancient family, who dwelt at *Newdigate Place* (a long mile to the S.E. of the church, and now degraded to a farm); but the founder of the prize poem at Oxford was a member of a younger branch of the family, who have long been settled in Warwickshire. Just outside the churchyard gate is the sole remaining post of the ancient village stocks. *Cud-*

worth Farm, on the way to Charlwood, is an old manorial dwelling, with a small oak staircase. From Newdigate the main road is regained at Capel by a devious series of lanes in *c.* 2½ m.

5¾ m. **Capel** [1 m. Ockley (37¾ m.). Pop., 972]. The place gets its name from the fact that its little *church* (late 12th century or early 13th century, but much restored, and of no particular interest) was originally a mere *capella* in the extensive parish of Dorking. There are several good old farms and houses in the neighbourhood, of which *Taylor's* and *Greene's* merit particular mention, as still retaining work of the 14th century (the former has an oak screen of this date of some interest and rarity). *Bonnet's Farm*, though much later in date, is an admirable example of the late 16th or early 17th century. *Temple Elfold*, again, a long 1½ m. to the S.E. of Capel by a devious lane, is a charming old house of *c.* 1541 and later. Its name, like that of Temple Court, in Clandon Park (p. 83), is evidence of the former presence here of a grange of the Knights Templars.

Ockley [1½ m. (32¾ m.). Pop., 598. *Inn:* Red Lion (S.T.); it has long enjoyed an extended reputation as one of the best houses of the purely village class in Surrey] lies a good couple of miles to the W. of Capel, by the side of a beautiful village green, and immediately on the course of the Stane Street, here bordered by a line of stately elms. This last is still used, and has perhaps been used continuously since Roman times, as a metalled highway; but a good section of original causeway may still be found about a mile to the N., and immediately in front of *Buckinghill Farm*. The Wealden country round Ockley is quietly pleasant, and Leith Hill, and its companions to the W. of it, are everywhere conspicuous and beautiful. Ockley *church*, between the village and the station, has a nave of the 14th century, and a rather puzzling tower that is dated "William Butler, 1700." Possibly the tower was then merely recast or renovated; but it is much more probably an interesting example of late survival of Gothic. The wooden S. porch is interesting, with later balustrades. The churchyard is associated with a former beautiful custom, which Aubrey may be left to tell in his own delightfully quaint words: "In the Church-yard are many Red Rose-Trees planted among the Graves, which have been there beyond Man's Memory. The Sweetheart (Male or Female) plants Roses at the Head of the grave of the Lover deceased: a Maid that lost her Dear 20 Years since, yearly hath the Grave new turf'd, and continues yet unmarried." Ockley is almost certainly the site of the great battle in which Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, overthrew the hitherto victorious Danish invaders, who had marched southward into Surrey from London, whilst he himself hurriedly brought up his forces from Winchester, in 851. The identification of the "Aclea" of

the *Saxon Chronicle* with the Domesday "Hoclei" was suggested at least as early as Fabyan's *Chronicle*; but later scholars have contended (rather unconvincingly) for the Hampshire Oakley, whilst it is just worth noticing that there is another Ockley (a farm) on the line of the Pilgrims' Road, near Merstham, within a mile or so of which, again, is the suggestively named Battlebridge Farm.

(i.) Visitors to Ockley should not fail to make a pilgrimage through the pleasant oak-shaded lanes to the little 13th-century church of **Oakwood,** which was formerly a chapel-of-ease to Wotton, but is now a separate parish. There are considerable traces of more or less contemporary wall-painting, and some fragments of contemporary grisaille glass, as well as remains of later 14th-century glass, and a small good brass to Edward de la Hale (d. 1431). The curious, almost triangular-headed lancets are only less remarkable than those at Chipstead (p. 18).

(ii.) It is a beautiful walk of *c.* 8 m. from Ockley to Dorking across the summit of Leith Hill, descending by any of the three alternative routes (admitting of endless lovely combinations and divergences) that are indicated for the ascent on p. 45). The neighbourhood of Ockley, like that of Capel, is singularly rich in beautiful old timber-framed houses. *Trout's Farm,* in this connection, may specially be mentioned for the sake of its dated beam (1581).

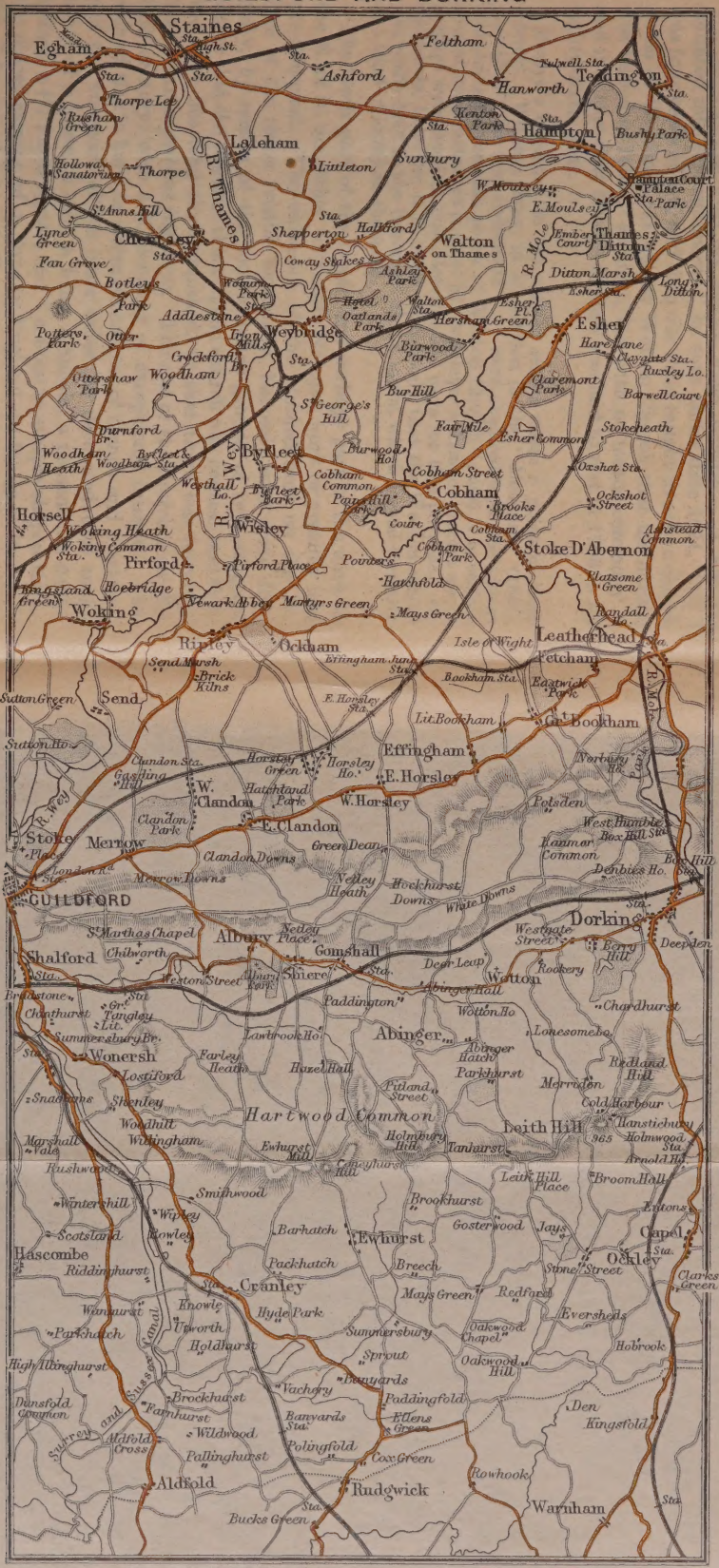
ROUTE XV.—DORKING TO GUILDFORD.

The most beautiful high-road in Surrey. Dorking is quitted by West Street, and the road soon traverses *Milton Heath,* with beautiful backward views of Box Hill.

By a short digression of less than ½ m. to the N. a visit may be paid to *Milton Court,* which was the home, prior to his death in 1776, of Jeremiah Markland, the translator of Euripides (there is a tablet to his memory in Dorking Church). The house dates from about the commencement of the 17th century, and has a fine and unusual staircase.

1¾ m. **Westcott,** with a good modern church by Scott on the common above the road. We now descend somewhat steeply into the valley of the Pip Brook, which flows from the direction of Leith Hill, and here issues from the grounds (on the L.) of the *Rookery.* This beautiful estate was the birthplace of Thomas Malthus, the "marriage economist," in 1766, and is enclosed in a narrow valley, and adorned with a picturesque lake. A public footpath traverses the grounds immediately in front of the house on its way to the Tillingbourne and Leith Hill (p. 45). The road now ascends the steep gradient of Coast Hill, at the top of which is the comfortable

GUILDFORD AND DORKING



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2¾ m. **Wotton** Hatch Inn (S.T.). Wotton [2½ m. Gomshall (33½ m.). Pop., 363] church is situated a few hundred yards to the N., in a position of singular beauty, and is interesting, not merely for its own architectural merits, but for its imperishable associations with the diarist, John Evelyn. "I was not initiated into any rudiments," he says under date 1624, "till I was four years of age, and then one Frier taught us at the church porch of Wotton." It was at Wotton Church that his mother was buried in 1635, "at night, but with no meane ceremony"; and it is here that Evelyn himself was laid to rest in 1706 in his eighty-sixth year.

Evelyn's reference to the village school raises a point of some interest. William Bray, in his edition of the "Memoirs" (1818), says that "the first rudiments . . . were acquired from the village schoolmaster over the porch of Wotton Church"; and it is certain that in some instances (*e.g.*, at St. Sepulchre's, London) rooms above porches were used in post-Reformation days for this purpose. On the whole, however, it is much more likely that the Wotton school was really held in the basement of the tower, which served formerly as a kind of lobby to the nave.

The lower part of the tower, and perhaps part of the nave to the E. of it, are either very early Norman work or possibly late pre-Conquest. The existence of the blocked arch on the W. face of the tower (visible externally, but only with some difficulty, by reason of the too luxuriant growth of ivy) suggests either that the tower of this original church was central, and that the nave has long since vanished, or that there was formerly here a Saxon *porticus ingressus*. The rest of the church is chiefly 13th century, with a S. doorway of exceptional interest. The arch of this is built in alternate courses of clunch and firestone, and the voussoirs of the inner order are decorated with small heads of a priest, a lord, a King, a Queen, a peasant, an Archbishop, a (?) Papal legate, and "a Pope in steeple-shaped tiara, the oldest carving of a Pope in England, so far as is known." Mr. Johnston dates this doorway at *c.* 1215, and sees in its sculpture a reference to the Great Interdict of 1208. The Evelyn tombs are in the 13th-century chapel on the N. of the chancel, and in the ugly red-brick "dormitory" behind. A glimpse may be got through the Carolean screen (dated 1632). In the middle are the plain coffin-shaped tombs (said by Aubrey actually to contain the bodies "above ground in the tombs,

which are made hollow") of John Evelyn (d. 1706) and his wife, Mary (Browne) (d. 1709); whilst opposite, on the E. wall, are the admirable wall-monuments of other members of the family.

To the N.W. of Wotton Church, and reached from it by a footpath, is a tumulus of some importance in the beautiful *Deerleap Wood*.

Beyond Wotton Hatch Inn (another good starting-point for the ascent of Leith Hill; see p. 45) we skirt on our L. the grounds of *Wotton House*, but the mansion is not seen. There is, however, a tolerably distinct view of this classic Surrey shrine from the footpath that enters the park immediately adjoining the inn, and that traverses a corner of it on the way to Friday Street. A fragment only remains of the 16th-century house, a view of which is preserved in Evelyn's "Diary"; but treasured in the picture-gallery is the Prayer-Book that was used by Charles I. on the scaffold, and afterwards presented by Arch. Juxon to Sir Richard Browne, whose daughter Evelyn married. "The leaves," says Mr. Jennings, "are stained with the King's blood, so I have been told by one of the very few who have been permitted to see the book." Here, too, are the only three extant portraits (there is none in the National Portrait Gallery) of the great diarist himself, "who knew Charles I., continued to avoid suspicion during the Protectorate, was intimate with Charles II., saw James the Second fly from the throne, and was among the first to kiss the hand of William."

It is not astonishing that the tree-loving traditions of "Sylva" Evelyn have been cherished on the spot where he was born. "There are many fine beeches on the estate—one particular tree of unusual size—but the pines lord it over all the rest. In one part there is a pine-wood almost as dark and deep as the traveller may find in Maine or New Hampshire." Evelyn himself describes in heart-felt language in his "Sylva" "the dismal groans of our forests, when that late dreadful hurricane, happening on the 26th of November, 1703, subverted so many thousands of goodly oaks, prostrating the trees, laying them in ghastly postures, like whole regiments fallen in battle by the sword of the conqueror, and crushing all that grew beneath them. Myself had alone 2,000 blown down."

The Evelyns were domiciled in Surrey, at Kingston-on-Thames, at least as early as 1520; but the special connection with Wotton

(still happily maintained) commences only in 1579, when it was purchased by George Evelyn. John Evelyn was born at Wotton House in 1620, but was not the eldest son; and it was only on the death of his elder brother, George, in 1699, when Evelyn himself was now nearly seventy-nine years old, that he succeeded to a property "so sweetly environed with those delicious streams and venerable woods." He died in London only a little more than six years later, having "learnt, as himself asserted, this truth, which pursuant to his intention is here declared [in his epitaph]: that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety."

The road now drops gradually to four cross-roads, where a lane on the R. leads, in a long half-mile, to the secluded spot called *Everest's Rough*, where Bishop Wilberforce of Winchester was thrown from his horse in 1873, owing to its stumbling in a rabbit-hole, and received injuries that resulted in his death. The spot is marked by a Celtic cross of grey Cornish granite, and the spire of Dorking Church is a further monument to his memory. Immediately adjacent to the four cross-roads is the beautiful *Crossways Farm*, which suggested to George Meredith the title of "Diana of the Crossways." There is no more picturesque house of its date (17th century) in Surrey, with its richly modelled chimney-stacks, its porch with upper chamber, and its roof of "Horsham slabs."

By the lane that descends past the garden gate of the Crossways, and by the first turning to the L. past a picturesque "hammer-pond," **Abinger** is gained in about 1 m. [2½ m. Gomshall (33½ m.). Pop., 711. The name is a curious instance of attrition, for in the 13th century it was "Abyngworth"=the home of the sons of Ab. The Abinger Hatch Inn (S.T.) ("Hatch perhaps="hatch-gate," a gate at the junction of parishes, or manors) is a good country inn.] The lane by which we ascend, like others in the neighbourhood, is worn deep down into the friable sandstone rock in a picturesque manner, more commonly associated (though perhaps with little justice) with Devonshire than Surrey. The church stands high (532 ft.), but its interest has been wrecked by barn-like restoration. The nave is early Norman, with 13th-century chancel and N. chapel, but there is nothing to see inside. In the road outside are the village stocks and whipping-post; whilst in the grounds of the adjacent *Manor Farm* (with a good Jacobean porch) is a somewhat important mound, which may be either sepulchral or, as others suppose, of military character. The visitor in reach of lovely scenery can hardly go far wrong, wander where he will, in this exquisite and forest-like neighbourhood. Friday Street (p. 45) and Abinger Bottom (p. 45) lie within easy reach, or the tourist may make his

way to the old hamlets of *Felday* and *Pitland Street* (now included in the modern ecclesiastical parish of *Holmbury St. Mary*), where an exquisite little church was erected by the late Mr. G. E. Street in 1879, in the style of the 13th century. A mile further to the S. is *Holmbury Hill*, with traces of a neolithic camp, and commanding, like other points of the Leith Hill range, of which it is apparently the second highest point (857 ft.), a superb and lavishly lovely prospect of the Weald.

Beyond the Crossways Farm we skirt on the R. the grounds of *Abinger Hall* (Lord Farrer). 5 m. **Abinger Hammer,** where the old dam-heads on the Tillingbourne remind one of a vanished Surrey industry. 5½ m. **Gomshall** village. (The Compasses [S.T.] is a bright little country inn.)

Immediately behind Gomshall is the curious recess in the almost straight escarpment of the Downs which is known as *Colekitchen*. The rough lane that ascends its western slopes, beneath masses of lovely wood, should be followed at least as far as the crest of *Netley Heath* (over 600 ft.) or (by a divergence to the E.) of *Hackhurst Downs* (733 ft.) for the sake of the exquisite prospect over the densely wooded valley in the direction of Ewhurst Hill and the distant broken summits of the Hindhead. Few views in England (and the writer speaks with some experience) combine backgrounds more richly coloured with a foreground more varied in detail. The road may be profitably pursued across the Downs to East Horsley, through acres of tangled woodland.

The road between Gomshall and Shere, through an avenue of elms, is justly accounted one of the prettiest in Surrey. On the L., by the side of the Tillingbourne, amidst wet pastures where in spring "the wild marsh-marigold shines like fire," are the singularly picturesque ruins of an ancient mill, whilst on the R. are the stately grounds of Netley House.

6¼ m. **Shere** [1 m. Gomshall (3¾ m.). Pop., 2,011. *Inn:* White Horse. The bulk of the house is early 16th century, and the fireplaces are original. The name is probably the same as "Shire"]. The village, with the possible exception of Betchworth (p. 40), is the most beautiful in Surrey, and possibly in England, and the immediate neighbourhood is unrivalled for its rich and varied loveliness. To the N. is the steep escarpment of the chalk, here enriched with hanging woods; whilst to the S. the country slopes up gradually, with innumerable nooks and hollows, to the broken and heather-clad crest of sandstone hill

that is marked by the old windmill over Ewhurst (812 ft.). It is impossible, in fact, to exaggerate the wealth of delightful detail, natural and artificial, that has long distinguished Shere above all other spots in Surrey, and has led to the settlement here of a recognized school of artists, of whom Mr. B. Leader is the *doyen* and best reputed. The *church*, with its air of antiquity, is perhaps not the least important feature in the general delightful grouping. Its restoration has been altogether admirable, in instructive and painful contrast with the neighbouring church of Abinger. The building was originally an erection of the period of the Transition, but the S. transept was apparently removed, and a S. aisle and S. chapel added in the 13th century; whilst in the 14th century the old arches of the crossing were recast, the S. chapel was prolonged to the E., and a number of beautiful Decorated windows then inserted. Among other striking features should be noticed the Transition S. doorway and Purbeck marble font; the lovely 13th-century W. doorway and arch, with detached shafts of Purbeck marble, between the S. chapel and S. aisle; the restored brass figure of John Touchett, sixth Lord Audley, on the chancel floor; some fragments of 13th and 14th century glass; and the fine early 13th-century chest in the S. porch.

Among other fragments of early glass in the N. transept is the crest of the old Surrey family of Bray ("a flax-breaker or"), who are still represented at the Manor House in the person of Sir Reginald Bray, one of the Justices of the present King's Bench. The Brays have long been honourably connected with the county. It was a former Sir Reginald who bequeathed £200 in 1593 for a trental of Masses to the Dominican Friary at Guildford; and it was Edward Bray (described in the church on his wall-tablet as "the historian of his native county") who completed the monumental labours of the Rev. Owen Manning, and thus gifted Surrey with a county history of singular erudition and merit.

The Old Parsonage House is said by Aubrey to have been "built upon woolpacks"—*i.e.*, out of the proceeds of the important local 17th-century wool trade. "Almost every other house in the village is ancient and interesting. . . . Several have good 15th and 16th century barge-boards of wavy outline or pierced with trefoils." One of the most remarkable old houses in the neighbourhood is the *Manor House* at Tower Hill, Gomshall.

(i.) **Shere to Wonersh and Bramley.**—The tourist may either proceed across Blackheath, with a pretty modern church, or may make a longer detour to the S. by way of *Farley Heath*, where a Romano-British station was excavated by the late Mr. Martin Tupper. In either case the tourist will pass through the picturesque hamlet of Brook.

(ii.) 3¾ m. N.E. to East Horsley, by *Netley Heath* and *Mountain Wood*; or 3½ m. N.N.E. to East Clandon, by *Combe Bottom* and *Clandon Downs*; or 4 m. N.N.E. to West Horsley, by Netley Heath and *Woodcote Lodge*. These are mere suggestions for crossing the sparsely inhabited, and densely wooded, plateau of chalk downs that lies immediately to the N. of Shere. The routes may be varied and combined in a dozen different ways, with results that are never otherwise than beautiful.

(iii.) Similar fine excursions may be made in every direction towards the S., either directly by *Hound House Farm*, or, more circuitously, by the retired hamlet of *Peaslake*, with the crowning eminences of *Ewhurst Hill* (812 ft.) and *Pitch Hill* (844 ft.) as objectives beyond the splendid pine tracks of *Hurst Wood*, commanding views across the Weald recalling those from Leith Hill, though necessarily more limited in the direction of Kent. [The little "Windmill Hotel" in the dip between the two is clean and comfortable.]

The pleasantest route for the pedestrian from Shere to Guildford is through Albury Park and over St. Martha's Hill (*below*). The main road skirts *Albury Park* on the L., and reaches (at 7 m.) the so-called "Silent Pool." This is the modern name for *Sherbourn Pond*, and seems first to have been bestowed by the late Mr. Martin Tupper in his feeble historical novel, "Stephen Langton." The spot, however, is worth a visit for the sake of the deep, tree-shadowed pool, swarming with big trout, whence issues a slender rill to join the Tillingbourne. The road now begins to mount the escarpment of the Downs, with beautiful views towards the W. of St. Martha's Hill (*below*). The summit (567 ft.) is gained at the far-famed (8 m.) *Newlands Corner*, the vast panorama unrolled from which, both to N. and S., is compared in successive editions of Murray's "Handbook" to "some wide-sweeping landscape by Rubens or by Turner." Windsor Castle and the Crystal Palace are both within the limits of possibility, whilst southward the modern Charterhouse is conspicuous above Godalming, backed by the broken highlands of Hascombe and Hindhead. The pedestrian from this point may follow, if he like, the chalk ridge towards the W., and so drop steeply into Guildford by *Pewley Hill*; but the road descends more gradually across the beautiful Merrow Downs to 9 m. Merrow, where we join the highway from Leatherhead to Guildford. At 11 m. we enter the latter town (p. 64).

Shere to Guildford, by Albury and St. Martha's Hill.—The footpath should be taken through *Albury Park* (Duke of Northumberland), rejoining the Albury road near the Irvingite church. The house is never shown, nor the gardens, with their wonderful yew-hedge—"a thick hedge, with an overhanging roof of yew-trees carefully kept in shape. It is probably the finest and most remarkable hedge one sees in England." Cobbett visited the Albury gardens by a kind of stratagem on November 30, 1822, and was much astonished at discovering there "some plants of the *American cranberry*." "Take it altogether, this certainly is the prettiest garden that I ever beheld." Evelyn was anxious to buy this estate, and is sometimes stated to have laid it out. The old parish *church* of Albury was dismantled by Mr. Drummond (the banker, and then owner of the Park) in 1842, and a successor, in the so-called Lombardic style, then erected at Weston Street, a picturesque red-brick hamlet, now often styled **Albury** village [1½ m. Chilworth (37½ m.). Pop., 1,354. *Hotel:* Drummond Arms (S.T.), good.] The name probably has reference to the Romano-British camp on Farley Heath (p. 62). The old church is in part pre-Conquest (nave and tower), but the S. transept (now a mortuary chapel of the Drummonds) and S. aisle date from the close of the 13th century, whilst the roofless chancel is said to be 16th century. The N. porch is a grand example of 15th-century carpentry. Inside the chief object of interest is a wall-painting of St. Christopher (15th or early 16th century); the face is good and interesting, and may be studied in the reproduction in "Memorials of Old Surrey" (p. 170). There is also a headless brass to John Weston (d. 1440), "a good example of the gradual strengthening of armour by the addition of various plates."

Albury was purchased by Mr. Drummond in 1819, and descended by the marriage of his daughter to the Percies. He was one of the most influential disciples of Edward Irving (the young Scottish minister who revolted from Presbyterianism to extreme doctrine and ritual, and whose life is the subject of a study by Thomas Carlyle), and Albury became (and is still one of the chief) headquarters of the now fast dwindling "Catholic Apostolic Church." Their *Church* and *Chapter House* in Albury Park are poor pieces of sham 15th-century architecture that need not detain the tourist.

From 2 m. Albury Village the visitor should inquire his way to Guildford across the top of **St. Martha's** (anciently "Martyrs'") **Hill** (720 ft.), a picturesque cone of the Lower Greensand that is clothed on its summit with open common, and on its slopes with a tangle of hanging wood. The view is much the same as from Newlands Corner, and exhibits, under proper atmospheric conditions, that lavish wealth of rich and varied colour that distinguishes the landscapes in this part of Surrey from any others in England. Perched immediately on the summit, in a position rivalled only at Brent Tor, on the skirts of Dartmoor, is the ancient, late 12th-century (or earlier) *Chapel*, the proper dedication of which (a very curious one) is apparently to the Holy Martyrs, and which is associated with the tradition of a massacre on this spot of early Christians. The

exact origin of this remarkable building is lost in obscurity, but it was parochial at least as early as 1262, and is now the parish church of Chilworth. The chapel was long in ruins, but was restored in 1848. In Grose's view (*c.* 1763) are shown the then existing remains of a *west* tower; and the relation of this to the medieval central tower (there is no evidence that such existed, but clear evidence that it was intended) is a matter (like the name) of very curious speculation. The present central tower is wholly modern. The building is on the site of the putative Pilgrims' Way, and once, perhaps, a place of busy concourse:

> "And thousands, more, in dresses quaint,
> Than tongue can tell, or pencil paint,
> Have laughed, or wept, or fought their fill,
> Or lived, or died, on Martyrs' Hill."

Immediately below lies the "little romancy vale" of **Chilworth** [37½ m.], of which Cobbett complained so bitterly that its beauties were polluted by the "influence of the devil," in the making of banknotes and gunpowder. On the opposite side of the hill, in the hollow between St. Martha's and the Downs, is the old farm-house of *Tytings*, which is sometimes stated to have been the residence of the priest who served the chapel. Part of the house is perhaps as old as Elizabeth, and there is a small apartment, with a lancet triplet (doubtfully 13th century), that may once have been an oratory.

From the summit of the hill there is a choice of routes to Guildford —*i.e.*, directly (2¼ m.) by the path across Pewley Hill, or, more pleasantly (2½ m.), by the *Chantrey Woods* and Shalford. (p. 94).

SECTION IV.—GUILDFORD.

Guildford [30½ m. Pop., 23,823. *Hotels* (all good): White Lion, Angel, Shalford Park (1¼ m. outside town). *Restaurant:* Bretts, High Street (good). *Photographs, etc.:* Lasham, High Street], is beautifully situated on either bank of the Wey (but chiefly on the R.), at the point where it penetrates the North Downs by a narrow chalk valley. The situation is closely paralleled at Lewes, and to some extent at Arundel and Winchester. The town is one of the oldest in Surrey, having first been mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great in 900. As the seat of the Assizes it is the capital of Surrey; but the County Council buildings are at Kingston. Notwithstanding its rapid modern growth (the population in 1811 was only 2,974 souls), the heart of the town, including High Street, Quarry Street, and the river wharves above the bridge (which command a view of exceptional beauty and interest), is still singularly picturesque.

The High Street in particular, partly by reason of its situation on the steep slope of the hill, partly of the large number of its ancient houses (though injured in many cases by the craze for modern shop-fronts), is certainly one of the quaintest and most characteristic in England.

The building of first importance is the *Castle*, the ruins of which are situated in a most delightful public garden. Guildford is entered in the General Survey as part of the *terra regis*, and the erection, probably, of the first castle after the Conquest, of the familiar mote and bailey type, must be attributed to the royal initiative. Subsequently this "motte," like the Bishop's "motte" at Farnham, was surrounded by a stone shell-keep, fragments of which exist; but at a still later period (probably *temp.* Henry II.) this shell-keep was superseded by a small Norman rectangular keep, built, apparently quite uniquely, on the *slope* of the ancient mound.* The material is Bargate rubble, laid largely in "herring-bone" masonry. The original entrance was at the first-floor level; and, as there does not seem to have been any fore-building, must apparently have been reached by a wooden ladder. Three of the walls are pierced at the same level by a number of mural chambers, one of which (with a return elbow and Norman arcade) was the private oratory, and exhibits a number of later but medieval carvings scratched rudely on the wall, including a Crucifixion and St. Christopher. Little else remains of the Castle save the outer face of the gateway in Quarry Street, with some adjacent ruins of the Norman palace, and a postern tower near the entrance to Rack's Close. Attached to the gateway is the picturesque late 17th-century house of the Carter family, with an admirable chalk mantelpiece, that is now the Museum of the Surrey Archæological Society. Notice the tiles from Chertsey and Waverley Abbeys, the seals of Surrey hospitals, Mr. Lasham's collection of prehistoric stone implements, and Miss Jekyll's collection of articles formerly in use in W. Surrey cottages.

Of the three churches in the old folk lines,

> "Proud Guildford, poor people,
> Three churches, no steeple"

* Norman keeps at Clun and Christchurch are built on the *tops* of mounds, and possibly this happened more frequently (the mound being flattened) than has generally been recognized.

(where "steeple" means "spire"), *St. Mary's*, or "Middle Church," in Quarry Street, is alone of much consequence. Its central tower is unquestionably pre-Conquest, as witnessed by the double-splayed windows and pilaster strips, and is assumed by Mr. Baldwin Brown to have been originally axial—*i.e.*, midway between chancel and nave—though for this there seems no convincing reason. It possibly dates from the close of the 9th century. Towards the end of the 12th century the existing church was erected round the nucleus of the ancient tower. This new church originally ended towards the E. in three apses —a unique termination at so late a date, and at any date for a purely parish church, though, curiously enough, there is reason to suspect that the same arrangement existed in the old church of the Holy Trinity prior to its destruction in 1740. Unfortunately, the middle apse has been subsequently removed. In the 13th century much work was done to the church, including the vaulting of the chancel and the two remaining apses, and the insertion of the beautiful N. doorway. The vault of the N.E. chapel is enriched by a very valuable but much faded series of 13th-century scroll and medallion wall-paintings, illustrating, amongst other subjects, three mythical scenes from the life of St. John the Evangelist. In front of the organ is an interesting piece of screen-work that served formerly as a reredos (perhaps unique) at the end of the S. chapel. Notice also the "low-side" window at the W. end of the N. aisle (the strange position is paralleled at Dartford, Liskeard, and Stanford-le-Hope).

The other two old churches have both been rebuilt, and are of interest only for their monuments. *St. Nicholas*, or "Low Church," by the bridge, was erected from eccentric designs by Christian in 1875, but the tower is decidedly effective. In the Loseley Chapel (preserved from the old church) are the monuments of the Mores of Loseley (p. 99). The best is that of Sir William (d. 1600). There is also a recumbent medieval figure (one of the few in Surrey) to Rector Arnold Brocas (d. 1497). *Holy Trinity*, or "High Church," is conspicuous in the High Street, and was rebuilt in Georgian red-brick work in 1749-1763. Here is the very curious monument, with recumbent figure and canopy, of George Abbot, Arch. of Canterbury, and "a singular benefactor" to Guildford (d. 1633).

"His father," says the gossip-loving Aubrey, "was a Cloathworker, and he was born at the first house over the bridge in St. Nicholas Parish (now, 1692, a public-house, known by the sign of The Three Mariners); and his mother, when she was with child of him, dreamt that if she should eat a *Jack* or *Pike*, her son in her womb would be a great man; upon this she was indefatigable to satisfy her longing, as well as her dream; she first inquired out for the fish; but accidentally taking up some of the river water (that runs close by the house) in a pail, she took up the much-desired banquet, dress'd it, and devour'd it almost all." "He did first *creep*," says Fuller, "then *run*, then *fly* into preferment," being successively appointed to the bishoprics of Coventry and Lichfield (in 1609) and London (in 1610), and finally (in less than another year) to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Abbot was a strong Puritan, and was bitterly opposed by Laud, who, oddly enough, succeeded him in the chair of St. Augustine.

His chief benefaction to Guildford was the foundation there, in 1619, of the noble red-brick *Hospital of the Holy Trinity*, which lies exactly opposite, on the further side of High Street. It is a delightful Jacobean quadrangle, with very notable chimney stacks, and an entrance that reminds one (though Abbot was an Oxford man) of some of the earlier Cambridge gateways, as at Trinity and Queens'. The arrangement is also precisely collegiate (as at Whitgift's sister foundation at Croydon), with its separate staircases, Master's lodgings, dining-hall, and chapel. On the doors are the arms of Abbot (three gold pears), whilst above is the happy Virgilian motto: *Deus nobis haec otia fecit.* The *dining-hall*, like the rest of the hospital, retains its original fittings and furniture, and the panelled walls are hung appropriately with such distinctively Protestant theologians as Wycliffe, Calvin, and Foxe. In one of the S. windows are scrolls with the text (Rom. viii. 15) (the play on the name is obvious): *Clamamus Abba Pater.* The *chapel* is remarkable for the glass of its two windows, illustrating scenes from the life of Jacob. This is Renaissance in character, and perhaps contemporary with the building, and the method is enamelling. "The serious technical defect of that method (the tendency of the enamel to peel off) is here noticeable in several spots, but not to such an extent as to impair seriously their decorative value."

Little more than half a century later in date, and hardly less delightful as an example, different in style, of 17th-century architecture, is the picturesque *Town Hall*, also in High Street, with its far projecting clock and overhanging Council Chamber.

This was erected in 1683, and exhibits, in addition to a very splendid fireplace that is said to have been imported from the former Stoughton Place, valuable full-length portraits of Charles II. and James II. by Lely. There is also a portrait of James I., for which the King is supposed to have sat, which renders it, if true, of quite uncommon value, since the Vandyck portrait at Windsor is supposed to be *post-mortem*. The mantel-piece is engraved in low-relief with sculptures of the four temperaments: Sangineus, Cholericus, Phlegmaticus, and Melancholicus.

The prolongation of the High Street to the W. was, till lately, known as Spital Street, which preserved the memory of an ancient Hospital of St. Thomas. This interesting and historical name was abandoned some years ago by a deplorable decision of the Corporation, and the street is now High Street from end to end. On the S. side of Spital Street is the *Grammar School*, with three picturesque gables towards the road. An inscription above the gateway claims the foundation for Edward VI., but this was really due to the generosity of Robert Beckenham (d. 1509), though Edward was afterwards persuaded to augment it with the revenues of three suppressed chantries. The present school-house was probably erected *c.* 1557, and is built round a very small court. In the library are eighty-five chained volumes, but the book-cases are modern.

A house of Dominican Friars, established at Guildford by Eleanor, wife of Henry III., has completely vanished, but its memory survives in Friary Street. The shop occupied by Mr. Curtis in the High Street (No. 25) is attributed by Mr. Barrett to Dutch influence, and has recently been restored. It is at any rate remarkable for its wealth of interior detail, including staircase, marble mantel-pieces, delicately wrought window fasteners, and elaborate plaster ceilings. Under other old houses —*i.e.*, the *Angel Hotel*, the house opposite (No. 115), and No. 28, High Street—are vaults of the 13th century, or later. The panelled hall of the Angel is also worth a visit, with its galleries and double staircase, and its dated clock (1658).

A short mile to the S. of Guildford Bridge, on a precipitous cliff of greensand that overhangs the Wey, and reached by a pleasant walk along the tow-path, are the very picturesque ruins of *St. Catherine's Chapel*. There is record of a chapel here as early as 1230, but the present building was apparently erected by Richard de Wauncey, Rector of St. Nicholas, *c.* 1317. There can hardly be

a doubt that it was built (like the chapel in West Humble Lane, p. 43) for the accommodation of the Canterbury Pilgrims, who probably forded the Wey in the immediate vicinity (p. 94). Mr. Thackeray Turner was the first to lay stress on the extraordinary fact that this little structure contains actually no less than *five* doorways—three original on the level of the ground, and two that were subsequently inserted above, on the N. and S. respectively, in the place of former windows. The latter, he thinks, were connected by a wooden gallery, gained from outside by ladders; and all were used by the pilgrims in times of crowded concourse to view the exhibition of some celebrated relic.

The view of Guildford from St. Catherine's is still one of considerable beauty, though injured of recent years by building on Pewley Hill. Hill-top chapels were frequently dedicated to St. Catherine, as well as to St. Michael, as at Winchester, Christchurch, and Rouen. There is a water-colour sketch of the Surrey St. Catherine's in the Turner collection in the National Gallery.

Guildford, with its excellent hotels, is an admirable base for the exploration of much beautiful country, particularly in the directions of Leatherhead (p. 48), Dorking (pp. 41-47), Farnham (p. 96), and Hindhead (p. 87). The ecclesiologist also will find this a convenient centre for visiting some of the most interesting churches in the county—*e.g.*, Compton, Stoke d'Abernon, Ockham, West Horsley, Godalming, Dunsfold, and Shere.

ROUTE XVI.—LONDON TO GUILDFORD (THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD).

This, on the whole, is undoubtedly the most interesting of all the routes traversing Surrey on their way from London to the coast. The original county of Surrey is entered at 6 m. Putney Bridge, but Putney itself is now included in the modern county of London. The *church*, though largely rebuilt, retains its 15th-century nave arcades and W. tower; but its principal object of interest is the chantry chapel, with a fan-vaulted roof, that was added by Bishop West of Ely in the first half of the 16th century. The road now mounts to *Putney Heath*, which is continuous with *Wimbledon Common ;* whilst on the R., at *c.* 8½ m., we encounter the wall of *Richmond Park*. These commons are particularly beautiful in early summer, with their "whitening hedges, and uncrumpling fern," and the young green of the silver birches.

Wimbledon [7¼ m. Pop., 54,966] lies *c.* 1¾ m. across its common to the L. of the highroad, but is mere suburban villadom. *Eagle*

House, however, was built in 1613, and is now the residence of Sir Thomas Jackson, R.A., the architect. The practically modern *church* has a panel of 14th-century glass, with a figure of St. George, as well as the tomb of Viscount Wimbledon (d. 1638). Parts of the common are still delightfully rural, and the writer even found the uncommon *Scutellaria minor* still growing here as late as 1910. The higher portions command extensive views, stretching beyond Dorking in the direction of Redlands Hill. The so-called *Cæsars Camp* (on the Common) was an important circular British earthwork, the outline of which can still be faintly traced, in spite of deliberate destruction in 1875.

12 m. **Kingston-on-Thames** [12¼ m. Pop., 37,975. *Hotels:* Griffin, Sun. *Restaurant:* Nuthalls, Thames Street], which, since its selection, *c.* 1890, as the site for the new *County Buildings* (a tolerable pile by Mr. C. H. Howell), has been restored to part of its ancient dignity as the quasi-capital of Surrey. Kingston has little of real antiquity, though what remains is interesting, but the heart of the old borough (there is a Mayor and Corporation) is old-fashioned and characteristic. Its sprawling modern suburbs of *Norbiton* and *Surbiton* are as uninspiring and featureless as others of their species.

Kingston is a town of immense antiquity, as witnessed by its name, but its early history is wrapped in obscurity. It is practically certain, however, from entries in the "Saxon Chronicle," that this was the coronation-place of at least seven Saxon Kings of United England—*i.e.*, Athelstan, 924; Edmund, 940; Eldred, 946; Edgar, 959; Edward the Martyr, 975; Ethelred II., 978; and Edmund Ironside, 1016; whilst Edward the Elder, 900, and Edwy, 953, are sometimes added to the number. The traditional *Coronation Stone* (the exact old English equivalent of the famous Scottish Stone of Scone) is now preserved inside an iron railing at the junction of Market Place and High Street. Formerly it was kept in St. Mary's Chapel (*below*).

The town appears once or twice in history, but in connection with no event of great importance. It was taken, for example, by Henry III. in 1264 from Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester; and the Thames was crossed at Kingston Bridge by Sir Thomas Wyatt in 1555 in his ill-destined march on London. Perhaps its chief claim to historical interest is the fact that in its immediate vicinity, in July, 1648, was fought actually the last skirmish that concluded the Civil War, Lord Holland being then defeated by a band of Roundheads. In this encounter fell Lord Francis Villiers, the brother of the Duke of Buckingham, and a youth of singular beauty.

The large and imposing *church* of All Saints is mostly work of the 15th century, but the upper part of the central tower was reconstructed in Classical red-brick work in 1708. The pre-Conquest chapel of St. Mary, which stood on the S. of the choir, unfortunately fell *c.* 1730, and has now wholly disappeared. The tower had once a spire, but this was destroyed by fire in 1445, when, according to William of Worcester, "Unus in ecclesia ex timore visus spiritus mortuus." (*Cf.* the traditional Godalming disaster, as related by the wonder-loving Aubrey.) Inside the chief objects of interest are the 14th-century wall-painting of St. Blaise, with the wool-comb (his emblem) in his L. hand, and a shallow 15th-century niche on the N. of the N. chapel that may possibly have been used as an Easter Sepulchre. There is also a much admired seated statue by Chantrey of the second Lady Liverpool (d. 1821). "His generally supposed masterpiece," says Dr. Cox, "of the Sleeping Children in Lichfield Cathedral is a device of wonderful sentiment and execution, but too obviously artificial."

Next to its priceless Morasteen (*above*), perhaps the object of deepest archæological interest in Kingston is the curiously named *Clatterne Bridge*, which crosses the Hog's Mill Brook at the S. of the Market Place, and is supposed to date (though much restored) from as early as *c.* 1200. A tolerable view of its original W. face may be got from the bottom of the yard of the Griffin Hotel. Kingston Bridge, across the Thames, was opened in 1828. It is built of Portland stone, and distinctly picturesque, though less so than that at Richmond.

The charming *Chapel* of St. Mary Magdalene, in the London road, was rebuilt (perhaps in connection with an old hospital) by John Lovekin in 1350, but has been used as a school-room since 1561, when the *Grammar School* was founded by Elizabeth. A little to the W. of it (but on the same side of the road) is the delightfully quaint old alms-house that was founded by William Cleave in 1668.

Beyond Kingston the road traverses for a short distance the S. bank of the river, which is bordered by a pleasant promenade. 15 m. **Littleton Common,** to the W. of which is the racecourse of *Sandown Park.* At Sandon (the old and correct form) stood formerly the Hospital of the Holy Ghost, which was founded *temp.* Henry II., but united to St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark, in 1436.

16 m. **Esher** [1¼ m. (14½ m.). Pop., 2,609. *Inn:* Bear], round a picturesque village green. This claims to be the scene of

Jane Austen's "Emma." The old church is now abandoned, and a building of little interest. In the modern church are memorials to Leopold I. of Belgium, and his god-son, the Duke of Albany (both former tenants of Claremont [*below*]); whilst in the churchyard is the remarkable monument of the late Lord Esher (erected during his lifetime). In the grounds of *Esher Place* (Lord d'Abernon), and on the immediate bank of the Mole, is the picturesque red-brick gate-house that was built by Bishop Waynflete, of Winchester, *c.* 1450, as part of the Manor House. Wolsey was ordered here on his disgrace in 1529, but found the place unhealthy, and was allowed to move to Richmond. A view of this so-called "Wolsey's Tower" can be got from the bridge across the river on the lane to Hersham.

Shortly beyond Esher the road ascends considerably, and enters a characteristic region of common-land and pines. On the L. are the grounds of *Claremont* (Duchess of Albany), the existing house of which was built by Lord Clive soon after 1768, and the grounds of which were planned by "Capability Brown." "The peasantry of Surrey," writes Lord Macaulay, "looked with mysterious horror on the stately house which was rising at Claremont, and whispered that the great wicked lord had ordered the walls to be made so thick in order to keep out the devil, who would one day carry him away bodily." Macaulay's own judgment on Clive was more indulgent: "His name stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list—in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind." The house was afterwards the residence of the Princess Charlotte and her husband, Leopold, King of the Belgians; and Louis Philippe died here in exile in 1850.

19½ m. **Cobham Street** [*Hotel:* White Lion], where the Mole is crossed by a picturesque bridge at the foot of Painshill. The original predecessor of this was built by Queen Matilda, *c.* 1100, in consequence of the drowning here of one of her maidens.

(i.) **Cobham Street to Leatherhead.**—A pleasant cross-country road, and a convenient means of access to the important church of Stoke-d'Abernon.

½ m. **Church Cobham** [1¾ m. (18¾ m.). Pop., 4,763]. A picturesque old village, with a delightful old mill on the Mole. The river is crossed on the lane to Ockham by an 18th-century bridge resembling that at Leatherhead. The *church*, like too many in Surrey, has been grossly over-restored, but there is an interesting Norman W. tower

and a good Norman S. doorway. Inside is the palimpsest brass of a knight (*c.* 1550), with a Mass-priest on the back; whilst on the S. wall of the chancel is a small, very quaint, rectangular plate, with an Adoration of the Shepherds, "the only representation of that subject known on a brass." The Church Stile House, adjoining the N.E. entrance to the churchyard, is in part of the 16th and 17th centuries.

2¼ m. **Stoke d'Abernon** [¾ m. Cobham (18¾ m.). Pop., 722]. The *church*, though of no great size, is perhaps the most interesting in the county, and is prettily placed on the bank of the Mole. The nave and chancel are mostly pre-Conquest, though a N. aisle was added to the former at about the close of the 12th century, and a N. chapel (the Norbury Chapel) to the latter in the 15th century. The chapel is remarkable for its stone, contemporary fireplace, a feature which, though not unusual in the pew of a Georgian squire (there was one at Wonersh when the writer first remembers it), is rare in a church of the Middle Ages. The vaulting of the chancel, like that at Guildford, was added in the 13th century. Of the pre-Conquest work (variously dated by different authorities between 800 and 1066), the most interesting feature is the doorway high up towards the W. end of the S. wall of the nave. This, in the view of Mr. Johnston (who has done so much both by writing and judicious restoration for the elucidation and improvement of Stoke d'Abernon Church), formerly gave access to the upper story (perhaps a small priest's chamber) of a lateral *porticus ingressus* [*cf.* the perhaps partially parallel case of Wotton (p. 57)]. In the same S. wall is a Saxon sundial. The objects of interest in this little village church are hardly less important than the church itself. First must be mentioned the two splendid brasses of the D'Abernon family, of which the larger and finer (with an achievement blazoned in enamel) commemorates Sir John d'Abernon, who died *c.* 1278, so that this is the earliest remaining brass in England. The second is that of another Sir John (d. 1327). The small brass of Lady Anna Norbury (d. 1464) should be noticed for the curious and very unusual disposition of the eight small children at the bottom of her skirt (*cf.* the incised slab of Katherine Sandford (d. 1461), in Thorpe Salvin Church, Yorkshire). There is also a brass plate, with a curious rhyming inscription, to "Syr John Norbery" (the founder of the Norbury Chapel). Notice, further, the fine 13th-century chest, and the more than usually splendid Jacobean pulpit (*Fides ex auditu*), with its contemporary hour-glass stand (one of the three that survive in Surrey). A still greater curiosity (a fragment of pre-Conquest painted inscription) is reported by Mr. Johnston as existing on the chancel wall above the vaulting, but necessarily concealed from the general view.

2½ m. **Slyfield Bridge**, where the Mole is crossed amidst surroundings of quiet beauty. The Grand Stand on Epsom Downs is visible looking upstream. Immediately across the bridge, on the L., are the delightful red-brick remains of *Slyfield House*, with remarkable pilasters on its garden front. It was built by the Shiers family soon after 1614. Inside should be noted the Purbeck marble fireplaces,

the elaborate plaster ceilings, and the very striking staircase, with a "dog-gate" at the bottom like that at Oakwell Hall, near Birstall.

5¼ m. **Leatherhead** (p. 48).

(ii.) **Cobham Street to Chertsey.**—The country is less picturesque than that last traversed. St. George's Hill (p. 116) is skirted on the R., and two branches of the Wey, here flowing through fat green water-meadows, are crossed by two unromantic iron bridges just before entering

2½ m. **Byfleet** [1¾ m. (21¾ m.). Pop., 2,960]. The *church* is early 14th century, with a 15th-century bell-tower supported on timber framing. There is a painted Consecration cross, and the figure of a cross-legged King (Mr. Johnston conjectures Edward II., who had a palace in the neighbourhood); a dated Jacobean pulpit (1616); and the brass of a former rector in choir vestments (Thomas Teylar, c. 1480). The mouth inscription is lost: "Bone Jesu miserere quique venisti salvare perditos noli dampnare redemptos." [The pedestrian will find it worth his while to follow up the Wey along the tow-path from Byfleet to Guildford. It is the pleasantest and most rural route by which to visit a string of interesting localities—*i.e.*, Newark Abbey and Sutton Place, and the churches of Wisley, Pyrford, Woking, and Send.]

5 m. **Addlestone** [21 m. Pop., 6,969], an ugly bit of suburbanism, but interesting for the decayed relics of its once magnificent *Crouch Oak*. This is one of the famous trees of Surrey, "with a girth of 24 feet; beneath its shade it is supposed that Queen Elizabeth dined and Wycliffe preached." It is said to have marked the former E. limit of Windsor Forest.

7 m. **Chertsey** (p. 114).

The grounds of *Painshill Park* are skirted to the L. immediately after crossing the Mole. *Painshill Cottage* (on the L., just before crossing the river) was the home of Matthew Arnold prior to his death in 1884; but the memorials of "Geist" and other household pets have been ruthlessly obliterated by later tenants, so that travellers on the Portsmouth Road can no longer

> "see thy grave upon the grass
> And stop before the stone, and say:
> 'People who lived here long ago
> Did, by this stone, it seems, intend
> To name, for future times to know,
> The dachshound, Geist, their little friend.'"

There is a memorial to Arnold himself in Cobham Church. The road now plunges deeply into typical Surrey pine-woods (recalling the well-known picture by Mr. Leader), which occupy considerable portions of Ockham and Wisley Commons, and are beautifully varied, half a mile or so beyond the nineteenth mile-

stone from Hyde Park Corner, by the delightful sheet of water called *Boldermere*. [The Hut Hotel (S.T.), on its W. margin, offers admirable headquarters.]

The *gardens* of the Royal Horticultural Society lie to the R. of the road about half a mile further, and should be visited, especially in spring or summer. The little Norman *church* of **Wisley** [2½ m. Byfleet (21¾ m.) Pop., 140. This is one of the very few parishes in Surrey that had actually decreased at the census of 1911] lies a short 2 m. to the N.W., in almost unbroken solitude (a picturesque old farm is its sole immediate neighbour), amongst the rich green water-meadows by the banks of the winding Wey. It was prettily restored in 1872, and exhibits some curious wall-recesses and traces of a "low-side" window, as well as an iron hour-glass stand imported from elsewhere; but its principal claim to distinction is its retention of its original, aisleless, mid-twelfth century ground-plan, unaltered by subsequent addition.

Shortly beyond Boldermere we quit the pleasant land of pine and heather that has hitherto prevailed, with intervals of interruption, for most of the way from Esher, and enter on the plainer agricultural country that stretches hence, without break of character, to Guildford.

24 m. **Ripley** [2¾ m. Clandon (24¼ m.). Pop., 1,317. *Hotel:* Talbot. The Anchor, much in vogue with cyclists, is a delightfully quaint old inn], the village green of which is hardly less famous in the annals of county cricket than is Hambledon itself. The *church* (formerly a mere chapel to Send) has been reconstructed, with the exception of a chancel built of Caen stone (once vaulted, or at any rate intended for vaulting) that is probably the richest and most beautiful extant example of late Norman work in Surrey.

(i.) Immediately to the E. of Ripley lies **Ockham Park** (Mary, Countess of Lovelace), the residence in the earlier half of the 18th century of Lord Chancellor King. At its extreme E. angle is the interesting *church* of All Saints, the bulk of which dates from the end of the 12th or the commencement of the 13th century, though the tower arch is very early Norman. The glory of this church, however, is undoubtedly the remarkable inserted E. window (the stumps of earlier lancets are visible), which consists of seven graded lancets (the number is unique), combined with shafts of Purbeck marble. On the N. of the nave is an ugly brick chapel, with the monument of Lord High Chancellor King (d. 1734).

Ockham [1¼ m. Horsley (22¼ m.). Hotel: Hautboy. Pop., 545] is claimed as the birthplace of William of Ockham, the *Doctor Singularis et Invincibilis*, who spent so much of his life as a Franciscan

advocate of Nominalism (he was the greatest of the Schoolmen), and opponent of the temporal power of the Papacy. There is no other Ockham in England, and the claim may perhaps be allowed.

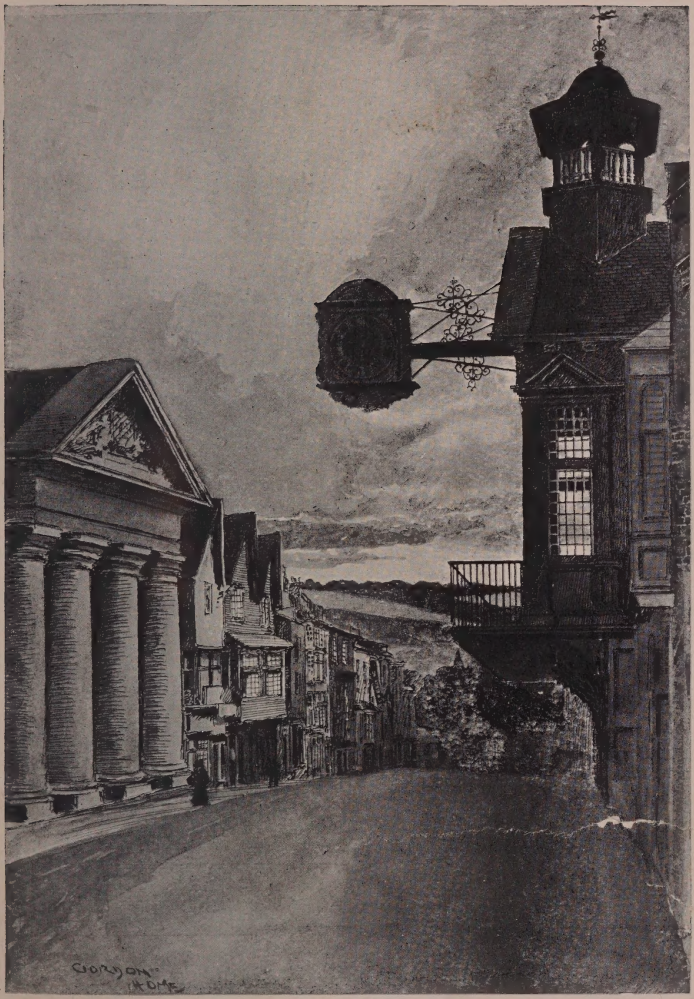
(ii.) The pedestrian should avoid the dull six miles of highroad between Ripley and Guildford. From Ripley he should cross the Wey at the picturesque, white-boarded Newark Mill (a capital subject for the sketch-book), immediately beyond which the ruins of *Newark Priory* are conspicuous across the rich water-meadows to the R. (the Wey, always the most erratic of streams, here actually flows in not less than seven channels, natural or artificial). A house for Augustinian canons was founded at this spot (formerly Aldbury, but then rechristened *De Novo Loco*) by Ronald de Calva, *temp.* Richard I., and dedicated to the Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury. Prior to its surrender in 1538 it was valued at £258 odd. The outstanding remains are those of the choir (6 bays) and S. transept of the late 12th and early 13th century monastic church; and these, though robbed of most of their detail, and mere masses of bare flint rubble, form a beautiful and effective feature in a characteristic landscape, especially as viewed from Pyrford churchyard (*below*). The S. transept, apparently, is slightly later addition, and is separated from the earlier aisleless choir by the S. wall of the latter, which, very oddly, has never been pierced.

1¾ m. **Pyrford** [2 m. Byfleet (2¼ m.). Pop., 979] *church* is perched on an abrupt little cliff, and was admirably restored (unusually so for so early a date) by Sir Thomas Jackson in 1869. This is another example of the small aisleless Norman church, unaltered by later addition, with the exception of a little N. porch (with barge-board). There are several small points of interest inside—*e.g.*, a quatrefoil of 15th-century glass (Our Father of Pity) in the E. window, a circular Consecration cross on either side of the chancel, some good 15th-century pewing, a vigorous painting of the Flagellation on the S. wall of the nave, and a Jacobean pulpit, dated 1628; but perhaps the greatest curiosity is the survival, at the E. end of the nave roof, of the specially painted ceiling, or "celure," that originally formed a canopy to the Rood that stood below.

From Pyrford the tourist should inquire his way to Woking village by a pleasant terrace path, commanding charming views of Newark Abbey and of the valley of the Wey, that joins the lane from Woking station at *Hoe Place*. The original house on this site was built by Sir Edward Zouch *temp.* James I., and fragments of this remain among the stable buildings; but the present mansion was erected at a later date in the same century, and is remarkable for characteristic paintings by Sir Godfrey Kneller and Verrio:

> "On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where sprawl the saints of Verrio or Laguerre."

A still older house, on the site of the present *Woking Park Farm*, about half a mile to the E. of Woking village, and on the banks of the original stream of the Wey, was largely pulled down by Sir Edward Zouch before commencing his new house at Hoe Place, but still



GUILDFORD, THE HIGH STREET.

exhibits a 15th-century doorway of the ancient palace that belonged to the Kings of England from a date before the Conquest to the reign of James I.

3¾ m. **Woking** itself [1¾ m. (24¾ m.)] is still an old-world village, and must not be confused with the big, uninteresting town (*below*) that has sprung up since the opening of the railway in *c.* 1840 round Woking Junction. The *church* has a late 11th-century nave, which is remarkable for retaining, not only its ancient Norman W. door-case, but also actually its original Norman W. *door*, both sides of which are covered with contemporary ornamental ironwork—one of the earliest and most valuable examples in the kingdom. The very curious window at the N.E. corner of the nave, which was probably intended to light one of the altars in connection with the Rood, apparently dates from the 15th century. Notice the "low-side" window; the splendid W. gallery that was erected by Sir Edward Zouch in 1622; the Jacobean pulpit and 15th-century pewing; and the characteristically stone-framed brass inscription to Sir Edward Zouch himself (d. 1634).

The modern town of Woking [24½ m.] is hardly worth a visit, save perhaps as the site of the only Mohammedan *Mosque* in England, which was erected here by the exertions of Dr. G. W. Leitner, the Orientalist, in connection with an Oriental Institute (since closed) that was established by him in the buildings of the former Royal Dramatic College. It is said that the perforated woodwork of the interior was imported by its founder from Cashmere. It is difficult to credit, when contemplating the huge villa array of modern Woking (the population of the civil parish in 1911 was 21,782, but this includes the population of the outlying districts of Brookwood, St. John's, and Knap Hill), that the station is described in Murray's Handbook as having originally been situated in the middle of a common, and that the only neighbouring house was then a solitary inn. Barely a mile in a bee-line to the N.W. of Woking Station is the suburban village of **Horsell** [1¼ m. Woking (24½ m.). Pop., 2,893], on the edge of a still beautiful common, the parish *church* of which has been extensively rebuilt. It still retains, however, one of those "very large Spits which were given," according to Salmon, "for entertainment of the Parish at the Wedding of poor Maids." This is preserved in the 15th-century tower (a small example of the Kentish type), and forms a curious and interesting complement to the iron caldron (supposed of parallel use) in Frensham Church.

From Woking the visitor should continue his journey past 5¾ m. **Send** [2¾ m. Clandon (25¼ m.). Pop., 1,227] church, till he regains the Portsmouth road just short of the third milestone from Guildford. Send *church* is chiefly remarkable, like that of Smarden, in Kent (36 ft.), for the unusual span of its aisleless 15th-century nave (31½ ft.). In each of the two E. corners stood an altar, and these were enclosed by parcloses that very curiously formed an organic part (the sawn-off stumps may still be seen) of the mid-15th-century rood-screen, in a manner which, though exceedingly unusual, is said to be paralleled at Sall, in Norfolk. Each of these altars was

lighted by an opening like a "low-side" window, though certainly not a true example of that class. Notice the W. gallery, some 15th-century pewing, a true "low-side" window, and some relics of ancient glass.

Continuing the Portsmouth road from Ripley there is nothing at first of much mark, though the wooded line of the North Downs between Leatherhead and Guildford, as we gradually approach it, is a feature of increasing interest and beauty in front. At *c.* 27 m. from London, however, on the R., is the lodge to *Sutton Place* (Lord Northcliffe), which lies about a mile to the W. of the road, but on the opposite bank of the Wey. No one who is interested in English domestic architecture can afford to neglect a visit to this splendid old Tudor house, which has formed the subject of an elaborate monograph by Mr. Frederick Harrison. It was built by Sir Richard Weston between 1523 and 1525, and is thus more or less contemporary with Layer Marney, in Essex (*c.* 1500-1525). Both these two great houses are of red-brick and terra-cotta, and these are probably the two earliest examples of the use of terra-cotta in England, at any rate on so big a scale. The outline is still essentially Gothic, but "it possesses Italian features of a fancy and grace as remote from the Gothic as from the classical world." "Had our buildings continued on these lines of thought, it is possible that our architecture might never have fallen beneath the domination of Palladio, and yet might have worked clear of the imitative feudal castle and the mesquin inanity of debased Gothic." The building was originally quadrangular, but the N. front, including the great gate-house, was removed in 1782.

An interesting feature is the constant introduction into the ornamental work of the rebus (a tun) of Sir Richard Weston; and there is much original glass in the Great Hall. A tragic episode in the history of the Weston family is the "judicial murder" of Sir Francis Weston, the son and heir of old Sir Richard, for alleged undue intimacy with Anne Boleyn. "There is not the slightest reason to assume any kind of criminality between them worse than gross folly and shameless indecorum." It was another Sir Richard Weston who commenced (*c.* 1562) the canalization of the Wey.

29¾ m. **Guildford** (p. 64).

ROUTE XVII.—LONDON TO GUILDFORD BY LEATHERHEAD.

The road is described as far as 21 m. **Leatherhead** (p. 48) on pp. 47-48 and pp. 51-54.

Beyond Leatherhead we cross the Mole, and at once ascend the hill to a point that commands views across central Surrey to the distant towers of Windsor. The beeches on our R. are a beautiful feature in early spring. They flourish, like the yew, in profusion on the chalk.

Immediately beyond the railway bridge a lower lane may be taken on the R., which leads through 1¼ m. **Fetcham** (1¼ m. Leatherhead (18¼ m.). Pop., 404) to the lower end of Great Bookham. The core of Fetcham *church* is probably pre-Conquest, as proved by the single window, turned in Roman brick, that survives above the later S. arcade.

23½ m. **Great Bookham** [1 m. (20¾ m.). Pop., 1,539. *Inn:* Victoria]. Probably, as in Buckland, the "home" that was held by "Boc." This is a very old-fashioned village, with a *church* of singularly picturesque outline. The core is late 11th century, and a small window of this date, retaining its remarkable contemporary wall-painting, was uncovered by Mr. Johnston in 1913 on the N. of the nave. The church afterwards submitted to the usual processes of enlargement and reconstruction, the N. aisle and unfinished tower being added *c.* 1170-1190, and the S. aisle perhaps forty years earlier. Both aisles, however, have been since mostly rebuilt, though the old arcades remain; the S. (with the exception of a short section at the W. end) in the 15th century, when the Slyfield Chapel was also added on the S. of the chancel. The chancel was rebuilt by John de Rutherwyke, the celebrated church-building Abbot of Chertsey, in 1341, as proved by a contemporary inscription in "graceful Lombardic lettering" in the E. wall. (There is a similar inscription at Egham.) There is a brass plate on the S. of the chancel, with a long rhyming inscription to Edmond Slyfield (d. 1590). The "claims of long descent" of his wife Elizabeth are marshalled with amusing particularity:

"She of the Pawletts dyd dissend and Capells in lyke case
Of Sydneys stocke she was a branche and to the Gaynsfords nye
Dame Nature to the gentell Moyles and Finches dyd her tye
To Arendels and Lamberts eake by byrthes discent she was."

In Great Bookham village is a grand old barn, now used as a *Village Institute*. Higher up the street is the red-brick *Fairfield House*. Here Fanny Burney resided after her marriage in 1793, and here she wrote some of her novels. Two miles to the N. of Great Bookham, beyond Eastwick Park and the beautifully wooded stretches of Bookham Common, lie the picturesque remains of Slyfield House (p. 73).

The main Leatherhead and Guildford road passes through the S., or high, end of Great Bookham village, and the church is some little distance to the N. Those who turn aside may find a pleasant alternative route from Great Bookham church to Effingham, passing by the *church* of **Little Bookham** [1½ m. (20¾ m.). Pop., 356]. This, though cruelly mutilated, retains its old mid-12th-century arcade embedded in the S. wall of the nave, and has a blocked 14th-century "low-side" window. A footpath continues across the meadows to Effingham churchyard.

About 1½ m. beyond Great Bookham is the retired village of 25 m. **Effingham** [1¾ m. (21¼ m.). Pop., 627], the *church* of which lies about half a mile to the R. of the high-road, but, except for a quaint tile inscription (to a former Vicar, William Walker [d. 1693]), is hardly worth a visit. The place, however, is noteworthy as having supplied a title to the great Armada hero, the second Lord Howard of Effingham.

From Effingham a very picturesque lane may be followed southward across the width of the Downs (here about 2½ m.) to Pickett's Hole, on their S. escarpment (p. 46), descending thence on to Dorking or Wotton.

Beyond Effingham the road becomes more undulating, and we skirt, on our R., the fine domains of *Horsley Towers* (Earl of Lovelace). Glimpses of the house, which is mostly modern, can be caught at intervals across the park. Many of the farms and cottages on the estate were rebuilt about the middle of last century by the late peer in a fanciful but not unpicturesque fashion, of which the Wellington Inn at East Horsley (near the principal gate to the Park) is a good example.

East Horsley itself [1 m. (22¼ m.). Pop., 282] is an insignificant village. The *church* of St. Martin (an uncommon dedication) has a good 13th-century arcade (N.), and traces of pre-Conquest work (according to Dr. Cox) in the basement of the tower. There is a rather remarkable small brass to a former Bishop of Exeter, John Bowthe (d. 1478), in which the Bishop

is shown in profile in an attitude of prayer. There is also a table-tomb to Thomas Cornewallis, Groom-Porter to Queen Elizabeth, and Lady Katherine, his wife. The visitor will note with interest the close proximity of the villages along the N. edge of the Downs between Leatherhead and Guildford, whereas the Downs themselves, though now largely cultivated, still remain almost uninhabited.

The country to the S. of the road now traversed is still forest-like in character, and has hardly changed since it was described by Mr. Jennings *c.* 1878 in his pleasant "Field Paths and Green Lanes." "In all my wanderings, never have I seen in a civilized land such a deserted tract as this. You go for miles through a totally uninhabited country, nor does any sign of the hand of man appear until you reach the Earl of Lovelace's estate, far beyond the Downs. The land is all overgrown with large ferns, which seem to strangle the very trees, and drag them to the ground." A pleasant walk through this wilderness may be taken from East Horsley to either Gomshall or Shere (p. 60), but, unless one has an Ordnance map, it is easy to lose the way.

About ½ m. beyond the entrance gates to Horsley Park, and on a slight eminence above the L. bank of the road, is the interesting *church* of

West Horsley [1¾ m. (22¼ m.). Pop., 886]. Parts of an original pre-Conquest church are said by Mr. Johnston to exist in the W. wall of the nave, but the W. tower was added at the commencement of the 12th century, whilst the N. arcade and chancel are Early English. Architecturally, undoubtedly, the best feature of the church is the beautiful E. window of three combined lancets. Preserved in this are two panels of early 13th-century glass, one of which shows St. Mary Magdalene at the feet of the Saviour, and the other the delivery of St. Catherine from the wheels of torture.

There is also a very naive and poetical alabaster tablet of the Nativity, which once, no doubt, formed part of a reredos, and probably came from the workshop of a Nottingham sculptor. The 13th-century paintings on the W. wall of the nave were discovered in 1912. On the N. of the chancel is a very beautiful 14th-century table-tomb, with the recumbent effigy of a priest. The monkey heads in the canopy (the monkey was the crest of the Berners family) suggest that this is possibly the tomb of Rector Roger de Berners (instituted in 1309). In the beautiful Curvilinear window above are some remains of 14th-century glass, with the kneeling figure of *Jacobus Berners, patronus huius ecclesiæ*. This Sir James

Berners was one of the minions of Richard II., and was hanged by the Parliament in 1388 after the victory of Radcot Bridge. In the Nicholas chapel, on the S. of the chancel, are interesting monuments of the Nicholas family, who resided at West Horsley Place (*below*). An earlier tenant of the same house was Carew Raleigh, and there is reason at least for suspecting that the head of his father, which is said to have been preserved by Lady Raleigh after her husband's execution (as Margaret Roper is said to have cherished the head of Sir Thomas More at Baynards), was buried at West Horsley at the time of his son's interment, and in the same grave.

West Horsley Place lies almost immediately opposite the church, and presents a most attractive appearance as seen from the Guildford road. The front is of charming mid-18th-century red-brick work, but the bulk of the house is much older. An earlier house here was the residence of the Berners family, of whom was perhaps the half-mythical, celebrated Dame Juliana in the 15th century, who was Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, near St. Albans, and wrote the famous book on sport; and Lord Berners (d. 1522), the translator of Froissart. Another famous occupier, in the 16th century, was the Earl of Lincoln, whose Countess was the "fair Geraldine" of the Earl of Surrey's amorous poems.

About 1¼ m. beyond West Horsley Church we reach the fence of *Hatchlands Park*, which is skirted on the R. nearly as far as

28¾ m. **East Clandon** [25¼ m. Pop., 314], which lies a trifle off the road, and whose aspect is singularly primitive and pleasing. The little 13th-century *church* was admirably restored by Sir Thomas Jackson in 1900, and exhibits a "low-side" window. The chancel, like Farley, has *two* E. lancets, an arrangement not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Canterbury. Another mile further, and we come to Clandon Park (Earl of Onslow), closely adjacent to the S.E. corner of which is the ill-destined *church* of

29¾ m. **West Clandon** [25¼ m. Pop., 385]. Parts of this date from the 12th century, but after falling down from sheer old age (as recorded by Aubrey) in 1716, it was injured again by fire in 1911. Luckily, the interesting painted wooden panels, which are said to be unique of their kind in Surrey, escaped from the conflagration. One has a figure of St. Thomas Beckett, the dedication saint of the neighbouring church of East Clandon.

The splendid domain of *Clandon Park* is skirted between here and Merrow, but the large red-brick house that was built by Leoni in 1731 is hardly seen from the road. The laying-out of the deer-park is due to "Capability" Brown. The home-farm in the park bears the suggestive name of *Temple Court*, and appears actually to have been a grange of the Templars.

The Onslows first came to Clandon in 1642, and are one of the very few Visitation families of 1623 who still hold land in the county. Perhaps the most distinguished member of the house was the Arthur Onslow (d. 1768) whose semi-recumbent effigy, "in a Roman habit," may still be seen in Holy Trinity Church, at Guildford, and who was the third member of his family to hold the great office of Speaker to the House of Commons. The earldom was created in 1801.

30¾ m. **Merrow** [1¾ m. London Road, Guildford (28½ m.). Pop., 1,389], where the main high-road from Dorking falls in on the L. The *church* was savagely restored in 1842, but the arch of the N. doorway is *c.* 1150, and the S. arcade and S. chapel are perhaps of the end of the 12th century. The best surviving feature is the wonderfully beautiful and well-preserved barge-board of the porch, which is perhaps of the 14th century. Divided from the church by the Guildford road is the picturesque *Horse and Groom Inn*, the front of which is dated 1615, "but parts are considerably older." To the S. of the village are the *Merrow Downs*, including the beautiful views from Newlands Corner (p. 62). Merrow itself is still wholly rural, but the suburbs of Guildford are encountered very shortly after leaving it.

32¾ m. **Guildford** (p. 64).

ROUTE XVIII.—GUILDFORD TO GODALMING AND HINDHEAD.

A beautiful and interesting section of the Portsmouth road. Guildford is quitted by a pleasant suburb, and at 1 m. the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel (p. 68) are conspicuous on the L. We traverse Pease Marsh (views to the L. of St. Martha's Chapel), and enter 4 m. **Godalming** [34½ m. Pop., 5,201. *Hotels:* Angel, King's Arms. The old alternative form of "Godliman," which appears in Hogarth's famous print ("The Wise Men of Godliman in Consultation"), is now apparently extinct], passing on the L.,

in Mead Row, and just short of the suburb of *Farncombe*, the picturesque old "oyspitall" that was founded by Richard Wyatt *c.* 1622. (The chapel is worth a visit.) Godalming itself has a most delightfully quaint old High Street, with a picturesque old Market House, which, though not of great antiquity (*c.* 1814), forms a strangely effective centre to a group of old-fashioned buildings. Conspicuous among these is the half-timbered *White Hart Inn*, and the adjacent old house in Church Street. Godalming is pleasantly placed in the narrow valley of the Wey, among richly draped hills, and overlooked by heights of almost precipitous abruptness; and the distant views of the town, with its collection of red roofs and tall, leaded spire, are hardly less attractive than the old, narrow streets of the place itself.

The first mention of *Godelmingum* (="the town of the sons of *Godelm*") is in Alfred's will (900), who bequeathed the place to his nephew Æthelwald. Godalming, like the neighbouring villages, was once a flourishing seat of the wool-trade, but this was already woefully depressed as early as the second quarter of the 17th century. Even as late, however, as 1735 Godalming is still described on Emmanuel Bowen's map of Surrey as the principal clothing town of the county. The town was incorporated in 1575, but the picturesque "Warden" was exchanged for a commonplace "Mayor" in 1835. Perhaps the most famous former inhabitant was General Oglethorpe, the early 18th-century prison reformer, and founder in 1733 of the colony of Georgia, whose life, according to Mr. Leckey, "was crowded with picturesque incidents and with the most varied and active benevolence."

> "One, driven by strong benevolence of soul,
> Shall fly like Oglethorpe from pole to pole."

Godalming *church* has grown round a Saxon nucleus, consisting of nave and chancel only. In the 12th century the middle stage of the existing central tower was built on the walls of the old pre-Conquest chancel, and a new Norman choir was erected to the E. of it—possibly, as Mr. Welman suggests, by the first Norman rector, Ranulph Flambard, afterwards Bishop of Durham. The original windows of this new chancel are still traceable internally, and display "some very rare plaster edges cut to pattern and coloured"; but, unhappily, the same restoration that restored these to notice in 1879 was guilty of the destruction of the Saxon chancel arch. The N. and S. transepts are slightly later Norman additions. The 13th century witnessed

further improvements. Chapels were then added on either side of the chancel, and aisles on each side of the nave, and the tower was raised by an additional story. The principal achievement of the 14th century was the erection of the fine leaded spire. This had perhaps a predecessor. Aubrey records at any rate "a current Tradition that in a great Tempest of Thunder and Lightning the great Bell of this Church was carried out of the Tower, and thrown in the River," which may possibly point to the destruction of an earlier steeple. Little was done in the 15th century save the extension of the nave by a bay to the W. "A closer examination will doubtless reveal a number of intermediate stages. The S. chapel, for example, though Early English, is Early English of two, or perhaps three, stages. There is an interesting window, for instance, to the E. of its S. wall—it is formed of three lancets, divided by detached shafts—that is cut through the ruins of an earlier lancet." On the splay of this lancet is a 13th-century painting of St. John the Baptist. The 13th-century chest and Elizabethan pulpit should be noticed; and there are some broken, carved, pre-Conquest stones (? part of an old font) on a table-tomb in the S. chapel. Notice also the four curious recesses (one with a broken piscina) in the S.E. corner of the same chapel.

Godalming has many old houses in addition to the two already mentioned. Thus, there is noticeable old work at the back of the Angel Hotel, while two 17th-century houses in the High Street (one dated 1663) are good examples of ornamental brickwork.

The *Charterhouse School* was moved from London in 1870 to its present site on the hill-top 1 m. N.W. of Godalming. The original school was founded in the buildings of the dissolved Charterhouse at Smithfield by Sir Thomas Sutton in 1611, and numbered among its *alumni* such famous old Carthusians as Addison, John Wesley, and W. M. Thackeray. The buildings of the new school, including the stately *Founder's Tower* (150 ft. high), are by Philip Hardwick, with later additions by Sir Arthur Blomfield; but perhaps the most interesting feature are the old stones, carved with the names of former pupils, that have been brought from London and built into the walls of the *Chapel Cloisters*. The *Chapel* should be visited, as also the *Museum*, with MSS. of Thackeray and John Wesley, and relics of the Boer War, presented by General Baden-Powell. There is also a "Herbarium" of dried plants, and the admirable Stafford collection of native birds.

6 m. **Milford** [¾ m. (36½ m.). Pop., 1,858], a hamlet of no importance, where the Petworth (p. 90) and Haslemere (p. 88) roads diverge to the L. The Portsmouth road now enters on the series of wild, fir-sprinkled commons that extend, almost without intermission, to the Devil's Punchbowl and the summit of Hindhead. At *c.* 2½ m. from Milford we cross two insignificant rivulets, the first of which descends from the extensive grounds of *Lea House*, where Lord Pirie has created a large deer-park (the house is seen conspicuously up the hollow to the L.), and the second of which, below the road, traverses the series of beautiful old "hammer-ponds" (relics of the long-since vanished iron industry) that lie in such deep seclusion on the edge of *Thursley Common*. The road now mounts abruptly, with a noble backward view (enjoyed to greater advantage from the moorland summit of Rodborough Hill (321 ft.) to the W. of the road) extending across the wild and broken foreground to the towers of the Charterhouse above Godalming, and to the long level line of the Hog's Back. 9 m. The **Red Lion Inn** (said to be comfortable), where the lane turns off to the R. for Thursley (p. 107). Pedestrians should certainly desert the dusty high-road for one or other of the delightful ascents of the Hindhead, by lane or footpath, that are indicated on p. 108. We next traverse the narrow belt of ordinary agricultural country that at this point severs the desolate commons of Witley and Thursley from the more elevated wilderness of Hindhead, the road continuing to mount steadily; but just short of the fortieth milestone from London, and at an elevation of nearly 600 ft. above the sea, we regain the gorse and heather, whilst almost at the same moment the view opens grandly to the E. over what looks like continuous forest, along the face of the Hascombe and Ewhurst range of hills, and over miles of open Surrey, as far as the eye can reach. Half a mile further, and we cross the narrow ridge, and substitute for this prospect of endless champaign—

> "Yon great plain
> That sweeps with all its autumn bowers
> And crowded farms and lessening towers
> To mingle with the bounding main"

—the narrow glen of *Highcombe* (or *Haccombe*) Bottom, and the desolate sterility of the *Devil's Punchbowl*. The present Ports-

HINDHEAD, THE PORTSMOUTH ROAD.

mouth Road sweeps up the hollow in a great curve under Gibbet Hill (the highest point of the Hindhead [895 ft.]), but the old road, still easily traceable, climbs over almost the highest summit. This is the road pursued by Nicholas Nickleby and Smike:

"They walked upon the rim of the Devil's Punchbowl; and Smike listened with greedy interest as Nicholas read the inscription upon the stone which, reared upon that wild spot, tells of a murder committed there by night. The grass on which they stood had once been dyed with gore; and the blood of the murdered man had run down, drop by drop, into the hollow which gives the place its name. 'The Devil's Bowl,' thought Nicholas, as he looked into the void, 'never held fitter liquor than that.'"

The murder here alluded to was that of the unknown sailor whose body is buried in Thursley churchyard (p. 108). It took place on the afternoon of September 24, 1786, and the three murderers were arrested the same evening at Sheet, near Petersfield, and condemned at the following spring assizes at Kingston. The bodies, after execution, were gibbeted on the top of *Hindhead* (hence the name of *Gibbet Hill*), and remained (or two of them, at least) till December 23, 1790, when part of the gallows was "beaten down," as recorded in a letter of Gilbert White, of Selborne. The stone alluded to by Dickens is now on the R. of the new road as we ascend from Godalming, whilst an Iona cross was erected on the site of the old gibbet by Sir William Erle in 1851, in the hope of replacing the morbid associations of the spot by something more cheerful and Christian. Some allusion to the Hindhead murder is inevitable, but the whole tale is one of dull and squalid horror; and it is only the romantic character of the scene of the tragedy, and the mysterious identity of the unknown victim, that invest it with some touch of pseudo-dignity. It would better be forgotten. The view from the 11½ m. summit, of course, is magnificent in all directions, commanding the line of the Sussex Downs from Butser Hill towards Ditchling Beacon, and the whole immensity of the Weald, till the eye can see no further, in the direction of East Grinstead and the Kentish border. The indicator on the top gives the direction of the places in the vicinity. Closely adjacent to the cross is a stone with an iron staple, which may possibly be a part of the old gibbet.

The immediate neighbourhood of Hindhead still includes the wildest hill scenery in Surrey, and the commons have happily been purchased on behalf of the National Trust, and are thus permanently secured from thoughtless marauders. Cobbett writes always of Hindhead in words of deepest detestation—"the most villainous spot God ever made"; and it was reserved for the late Professor Tyndall to discover (and, unfortunately, make fashionable) charms that have largely vanished in the process of exploitation. The modern colony lies chiefly to the W. of the Huts Hotel, and partly across the boundary in Hampshire; and here, within the last thirty years, an extensive villa population has sprung into existence amongst what were once tracts of heather and lonely pine-woods, constituting the modern settlement of 12½ m. **Grayshot** [3 m. Haslemere (43 m.). Pop., 1,581. *Hotels:* Beacon, Moorlands. *Boarding-houses:* Thirlstane, etc.]. No country district of like extent in England, not even excluding the Lakes, has been the dwelling from time to time of so many distinguished men as the country within the radius of a dozen miles of Hindhead. A few may be given almost at random: among men of science, Professors Tyndall and Jonathan Hutchinson; among artists, Mr. Birket Foster and Mrs. Allingham; among novelists, George Eliot, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and Mr. George Macdonald; among lawyers, Sir William Erle, Lord Selborne, Lord Davy, and Lord Parker; among poets, Lord Tennyson; and among historians, Mr. Frederick Harrison. The proximity of wild commons and tracts of lovely pine-woods; the bracing general altitude (three separate points in the Hindhead range attain an elevation of more than 800 ft.); and, lastly, the exquisite outlook in every direction over the richest and most beautiful landscapes anywhere to be found in the S.E. corner of England, have contributed at once to the reputation of the Hindhead district, to its so-called development, and to its partial ruin. It would be idle to deny that it has forfeited much of its former charm; and idler, perhaps, to deplore the unthinking egotism that has sacrificed the good of the many to the vulgar gratification of the few. Luckily, Grayshot is out of sight of the still lonely depths of the Punchbowl, whilst the immediate crest and slopes of Gibbet Hill itself are now secure from sacrilegious vandalism. The visitor who will move warily in this district (and there is need to move very warily) will still discover spots of a startling loveliness, and almost of a primitive rusticity.

ROUTE XIX.—GUILDFORD TO HASLEMERE.

The road is the same as to Hindhead as far as 5¾ m. Milford (pp. 83-6), beyond which we traverse for more than a mile the open expanse of *Witley Common*, and afterwards skirt on our R. the ugly, yellow-brick wall of Lea Park (Lord Pirie). 8¾ m. *Brook Street*, whence a pleasant walk may be taken to the

N.W. to Thursley (p. 107) by way of *Bowler Green* and *Cosford House*. The main-road, with its tall lines of tangled hedge-rows —very different from the mutilated fences that now prevail in so many other parts of England—and its green strips of wayside waste that are gay in early summer with *Orchis maculata*, is delightfully characteristic of the rich luxuriance of the Surrey Weald.

11 m. **Grayswood Common**, where Mrs. Humphry Ward had a house in 1890-1892, and from a steep ascent near which there is a lovely backward view of the richly wooded highlands of Hambledon and Hascombe.

12½ m. **Haslemere** [43 m. Pop., 3,368. *Hotel:* White Horse], which still continues to greet us, notwithstanding its immense modern popularity, with all the outward aspects of an old-fashioned little country-town. The place is beautifully situated at a height of *c.* 500 ft. above sea-level, yet deep in the bottom of a hollow between Hindhead (895 ft.) to the N.W. and Blackdown (918 ft.), in Sussex, to the S.E. The *church* was formerly a mere chapel of ease to Chiddingfold (p. 91), and exhibits nothing of interest save some panels of late foreign glass, and a modern Burne-Jones window to the memory of Lord Tennyson, whose summer house at *Aldworth* was built on the slopes of *Blackdown*, just over the Sussex border. In the churchyard is the grave of Professor Tyndall (d. 1893). The *Educational Museum* in East Street was founded by the late Professor Hutchinson, and has collections of local birds and flowers, and some cases of Neolithic flint implements and of late Celtic pottery. In Haslemere and its immediate neighbourhood are still a number of good old houses, among which may specially be mentioned the old "Tolle House" on the road to Chiddingfold, which was "erected in ye year 1676 for the habitation of decayed inhabitants of the neighbour borough out of the proffitts of the tithes of the market of the said borough."

This inscription serves to remind us that the Haslemere of the past was at once a market-town and parliamentary borough. The market was re-established by Elizabeth, and it is probable that the parliamentary franchise was due to the same initiative. "The Tudor Sovereigns," says Mr. H. E. Malden, "were in the habit of creating small boroughs lavishly, in order to fortify their influence in the Lower House. Haslemere may be fairly taken as an example, and not so bad a case as some." The first recorded election was in

1584. Haslemere in the 18th century, as we are reminded by the writer of an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1802, was "famous for its contested elections." These culminated, perhaps, in the great dispute of 1681, which reached its climax in a lawsuit before the Lord Chief Justice Pemberton at Kingston, and is set out at length in the now rare and curious folio tractate entitled "The Memorable Case of Denzil Onslow, Esqre.," etc. At the close of the 18th century, and at the beginning of the 19th century, Haslemere had become a mere "pocket-borough" of the Lonsdale family. These abuses were concluded, like those at Bletchingley and Gatton, by the Reform Act of 1832, when both seats were disestablished. The most distinguished member who ever sat for Haslemere was undoubtedly General Oglethorpe (p. 84), who entered the House as its representative in 1722.

Haslemere, like Keswick, has witnessed of recent years the recrudescence of village industries. Chief among these are the *Haslemere Weaving Industry*, in King's Road, and the carpet-weaving industry now carried on by Dr. Greville MacDonald, at the Hall of St. George. A visit should also be paid to the very interesting *Museum of Peasant Art*, adjoining the weaving industry, in King's Road, with its exhibits of peasant industry from all parts of the world.

The chief excursion from Haslemere is of course to the top of Hindhead (p. 87), which is reached most pleasantly by way of *Weydown Common* in about 2¼ m. Other good excursions are to *Blackdown* (*c.* 2½ m.), and to the relics of *Shulbrede Priory* (4 m.), both across the border in Sussex (see Black's "Sussex").

ROUTE XX.—GUILDFORD TO PETWORTH.

The road is the same as that to Hindhead as far as 5¾ m. Milford, where the Portsmouth and Haslemere roads are given off in rapid succession to the W. 6¾ m. **Wheeler Street,** before reaching which, but at some little distance to the L., is the fine, half-timbered, early 17th-century house of *Rake Manor*. 7½ m. **Witley** [1¼ m. (38½ m.). Pop., 1,838. *Inn:* White Hart]. The cluster of old cottages in the neighbourhood of the *church*, and the adjacent flight of steps to the churchyard gate, form together one of the prettiest and best-known groups in the county. The cruciform church is of late Norm. origin (nave and S. doorway), but the rest is rebuilding of the end of the 11th century. There is, however, a beautiful inserted Curvilinear E. window, whilst the barge-board to the S. porch has been imported from a cottage. Notice the fine font, and the table-tomb on the N. of the sanctuary, with the brass figure of Thomas Jones, "one of the

Servers of the Chamber to our Soveraigne Lorde Kynge Henry the VIII." There is also a wall monument to Anthony Smith (d. 1670), and a brass inscription to Sarah Holney (d. 1641).—*Heu ! Muliere una quot periere bona*—both of which have inscriptions that are well worth reading. The late 12th-century piscina in the N. chapel is a somewhat unusual survival.

The *White Hart Inn* in the village street dates from the early 16th century. The country round Witley is lovely in all directions, and attracted a number of notable residents before Hindhead usurped its position. Chief amongst these must be reckoned George Eliot, who wrote her last novel, "Daniel Deronda," whilst living at Witley Heights. The place, like Shere, has also been loved by artists, and Mr. Hook, Mrs. Allingham, and Mr. Birket Foster, must be reckoned among former inhabitants. The latter is buried in the churchyard.

1½ m. E. of Witley, on the hill, is the little *church* of **Hambledon** [2 m. Witley (38½ m.). Pop., 638], but restoration has deprived it of all value. The churchyard, however, has a fine old yew, and a view towards the N. beyond the towers of the Charterhouse. Still more beautiful are the views across the Weald from the broken heights of Hambledon Heath; it is impossible, in fact, in this lovely neighbourhood to set foot in any direction without everywhere encountering far-reaching prospects of exquisite richness and beauty.

10½ m. **Chiddingfold** [2½ m. Witley (38½ m.). Pop., 2,149. *Inn :* White Hart. This is an exceedingly quaint old house, with a king-post roof of the 14th century]. The village is built round a fair-sized green, and the Sussex height of Blackdown, like a long promontory, forms a noble background as one approaches the place from London. The *church* has been injured by two drastic restorations, but retains admirable 13th-century work in the shape of the S. lancets of its chancel. "The original late 12th-century nave had also at least one aisle, and fragments of the old arcade, consisting of darker stone, were strangely worked up into the outer face, above the arches, of the existing N. arcade when the nave was reconstructed in the 15th century. The height of the new arches is remarkable." There is a "low-side" window, and two external tomb-recesses (now wholly restored) on the S. of the S. aisle. A former rector of Chiddingfold, the Rev. Edward Layfield, is stated by Walker to have been the first plundered minister in Surrey. This "Half-Sister's

Son to the *Blessed Martyr*, Archbishop Laud," was " more *Teizsed* and *Persecuted* by *Parliament* through the corse of *some years* than anyon Clergyman whatever."

Chiddingfold was a seat of glass manufacture at least as early as the middle of the 13th century. " In Queen Elizabeth's time," says Aubrey, " were eleven glass-houses, which as Nuisances, and in regard there were others at *Hindhead*, were put down by a Petition of part of this County." Bits of glass slag discovered at Chiddingford may be seen in the Museum at Guildford. " The whole district was once covered by a forest, chiefly of oaks, the copses of which still supply a manufacture of walking-sticks at Chiddingfold. . . . In the 17th century iron-smelting was carried on in the southern parts of the parish, of which trade the quaint old fire-dogs and grate-backs still to be seen in old farm-houses are memorials." " Hurst " (Anglo-Saxon, hyrst=a thick wood) is as common a suffix in place-names in this neighbourhood as " fold " (A.S., an enclosure made of felled trees): Siddinghurst, Frillinghurst, Killinghurst, and Pickhurst, all occur within a mile or two of Chiddingfold.

The road continues roughly due S., and reaches the Sussex border in about 2 m.

20½ m. **Petworth** (see Black's "Sussex").

ROUTE XXI.—GODALMING TO CRANLEIGH.

A roundabout route through beautiful broken country. The lane should be taken to the S. from Godalming (past the grand domain of 1½ m. *Busbridge Hall*) to *Highdown* (or *Hydon*) *Heath*, the highest point of which, 3 m. *Hydon Ball* (593 ft.), is the subject of an unexplored bit of folklore that is paralleled in places as far apart as Tinto in Lanarkshire and Cropton in Yorkshire:

" On Hydon's top there is a cup,
And in that cup there is a drop,
Pick up the cup, and drink the drop,
And place the cup on Hydon's top."

The view towards the S., extending to the Sussex Downs, is one of exquisite beauty and softness. Hence the pedestrian should pick his way across country (due E.) to the retired village of

4¾ m. **Hascombe** [3½ m. Milford (36½ m.). Pop., 393], placed high in an upland valley, and secluded by wooded hills, the little

rebuilt *church* of which has a 15th-century screen and a Restoration font (1690). Almost immediately due S. rises the bold square summit of the Lower Greensand that is known as *Telegraph Hill* (it was the site of one of the semaphores in Napoleonic days that were erected for flashing signals between London and Portsmouth), and that forms so fine and familiar a feature in so many landscapes of S.W. Surrey (644 ft.). On the top is a Neolithic camp and the famous Hascombe beeches, whilst on the lower S.E. slope is the deer-park of Park Hatch.

The famous group of old chestnuts at *Burgate* (described in Murray's handbook (1898) as "such a bit of Spain [as] it would be difficult to parallel this side of the Pyrenees") are now enclosed in private grounds. They lie about 2 m. to the S.W. of Hascombe, measuring along the lane to Hambledon by way of Garbage Green, in the bottom of the deep combe, or hollow, to the L. The view, from the kind of terrace road, across the rich undulations of the Weald is of unsurpassable loveliness; and the visitor will note with pleasure and gratitude the beautiful cottage gardens, which are hardly to be rivalled in any other part of England.

7¼ m. **Dunsfold** [4¾ m. Witley (38½ m.). Pop., 698]. The village is built round Dunsfold Common, and the *church* lies ½ m. to the W., in a position of deep seclusion. This lovely little structure is the most beautiful and complete example of very late 13th-century work in Surrey, and is hardly less remarkable for its retention of much of its contemporary oak seating than for its remains of original glazing and wall-painting. Notice the beautiful sedilia and piscina, and the old S. door, with its original lock and ironwork. The key, like that at Bibury, in Gloucestershire, is a curiosity, being exactly a foot in length. Between Dunsfold and

10¾ m. **Aldfold** [4½ m. Cranleigh (38¾ m.). Pop., 595. We are now in the "fold" and "hurst" country, nor is the existing state of the landscape, with its endless succession of coppices, less suggestive than the place-names of the original forest character of the Weald] we cross the now dry site of the old Surrey and Sussex canal. Aldfold itself is a pleasant village, almost exactly on the Sussex border, and preserves its old village stocks just outside the churchyard. The little *church* was probably in its inception yet another example of the aisleless nave and chancel plan of the late 11th century; but to this a S. aisle was added towards the close of the 12th century, and a N. towards

the close of the 13th. The typical 15th-century W. turret is supported on timber framing in the nave below. There is a curious Norman font, a good Jacobean pulpit, and some screen-work and pewing of the 15th century. Particular notice should be taken of the late 14th-century wooden porch, the inside door of which has some contemporary ironwork.

From Aldfold we take the road about due N., and arrive at 15¼ m. **Cranleigh** in about another 4½ m. (p. 95).

ROUTE XXII.—GUILDFORD TO CRANLEIGH.

The high-road is less interesting than the pedestrian route from Godalming (p. 92).

1¼ m. **Shalford** [Pop., 2,764], where the river was crossed by an ancient ford on the line of the Pilgrims' Way. Outside the churchyard are the old village stocks. *Shalford Park* (now an hotel) belongs to the Godwin-Austen family, and was originally built at the dawn of the 17th century. There are several good chimney-pieces, one of which came from Tyting Manor House (p. 64). The *Old House* in the village is a good example of early 17th-century red-brick work. Shalford churchyard was the scene in the Middle Ages and later of a very extensive fair at the Feast of the Assumption. Bunyan is said traditionally (there is no documentary evidence) to have had at one time a hiding-place at the old farm-house, now pulled down, of Horn Hatch, on *Shalford Common ;* and it is suggested by Major-General James that the general idea of the " Pilgrim's Progress " was suggested by the great Canterbury Pilgrimage, and that Shalford Fair, in particular, served as prototype for Vanity Fair. At *Cyder House Cottages*, on the line of the Way to the E. of the village, is the picturesque old Pest House; whilst immediately to the E. of Shalford itself is a beautiful old mill on the Tillingbourne, which is certainly worth the trouble of the very short digression. We traverse Shalford Common to

3 m. **Bramley** [33¾ m. Pop., 1,558]. The church has been ruined by successive restorations, but the 13th-century chancel is still not without interest.

Half a mile to the E., but on the farther side of the now disused Surrey and Sussex canal, which linked the navigations of the Arun and the Wey, is the picturesque and curiously named village of

Wonersh, at the foot of Chinthurst Hill. [The name, according to Canon Isaac Taylor, is yet another indication of the once widely-spread worship of the Saxon Woden. Pop., 1,214.] The church was largely rebuilt in red-brick *c.* 1793, but was admirably restored in 1902. The tower is apparently late 12th century, whilst the chancel is Early English. In the floor of the N. chapel is a remarkable little vault, paved with 14th-century tiles, that was probably a bone-house. Notice the early Norman font, and the "squint" combined with a piscina. Wonersh House was formerly the seat of Lord Grantley, and is a picturesque brick mansion of the late 17th-century. The neighbourhood of Wonersh, including *Shamley Green*, a long mile to the S.E., like all this part of Surrey, abounds in fine old timbered houses; but the best of these, undoubtedly, and perhaps the best in the county, is the old moated residence of *Great Tangley*, on the road to Chilworth, the former seat of the Caryll family, the delightful gabled front of which is dated 1582, whilst the noble hall behind is still earlier in the same century.

8 m. **Cranleigh** [38¾ m. Pop., 3,231. *Hotel:* Railway], in size and aspect, is a picturesque little country town. The fine cruciform church, with a massive W. tower, is mostly 14th century, and the beautiful sedilia of this period, and some remains of contemporary glass in the E. window, should be noticed, as well as a curious Transition font. The churchyard cross is a memorial by the late Mr. G. E. Street to the memory of his young wife, who died within less than two months of their marriage.

(i.) About 2½ m. to the E. is the retired village of **Ewhurst** [2¾ m. Cranleigh (38¾ m.). *Inns:* Bulls' Head, Crown. Pop., 1,138], beautifully situated at the foot of *Ewhurst* (812 ft.) and *Coneyhurst Hills* (844 ft.). The cruciform church has a little genuine, though much-restored, 11th or early 12th century detail (S. nave doorway), but the bulk is 13th century. The much-decayed timber W. porch belongs to the interesting Surrey group of which Bisley and Mickleham are other examples. There is a 17th-century pulpit, and some twisted classical altar-rails. Pleasant walks may be taken from Ewhurst (1) over the richly wooded sandstone hills to the N. to 5 m. Shere (p. 60), and (2) eastward through the winding lanes to the beautiful village of 4¾ m. Ockley (p. 55).

(ii.) About 3 m. to the S.E., on the road to Horsham, is the old and very beautiful Elizabethan house of *Baynards*, which was built by Sir George More of Loseley, whose monument remains in the Loseley chapel at Guildford, in 1577. Here is preserved the charter-chest of Sir Thomas More, in which his head is said to have been kept for many years by his daughter, Margaret Roper, prior to its removal to St. Dunstan's, Canterbury. On the R., before reaching Baynards, is passed the N.E. end of *Vachery Pond*, formerly one of the biggest sheets of water in the Weald, and nearly a mile in length, but now much reduced in area.

ROUTE XXIII.—GUILDFORD TO FARNHAM.

There are two routes: (1) Directly by the Hog's Back (10 m.), and (2) by the valley road to the S. (11½ m.). The first commands for the whole distance beautiful views to the N. and S. over practically the whole of W. Surrey, but the second is decidedly the more interesting.

1. **By the Hog's Back.**—This exceedingly narrow outcrop of the chalk is traversed from end to end by the great high-road between Guildford and Farnham, which probably represents a prehistoric track. It may well have been used by the Canterbury Pilgrims, but the accepted Pilgrims' road lies in the valley to the S., and may still be traced in places. The original road climbs the end of the ridge directly from the bridge at Guildford, and very steeply. It soon becomes grass-grown, but forms a flowery and pleasant alternative for the pedestrian. The modern road ascends more gradually along the N. slope of the hill, and rejoins the old road on the crest of the ridge at *c.* 2 m.

At *c.* 4½ m. the village of **Wanborough** [1½ m. (34¾ m.). Pop., 277] lies about ½ m. to the N., on the slope of the hill. It consists only of the very picturesque *Manor-House* (*c.* 1570), with its attendant farm-buildings, and the little 13th-century *church.* This last is the smallest church in Surrey, with the exception of Woldingham, measuring only 45 ft. in length by 18½ ft. in breadth—almost precisely the same size as the ruined St. Catherine's Chapel. There is a 13th-century screen, and a "low-side" window. It lay derelict for many years prior to its restoration in 1862. The magnificent old barn to the W. of the church should be noticed. It is probably contemporary with the adjoining manor-house, and has noble arcades and a king-post roof. The church, barn, and house together form a fascinating group of very distinctive and old-world character. The name (=Wodnesbeorch; in Domesday, "Weneberge") "indicates the existence [here] of a mound or other similar erection dedicated to Woden."

Roughly opposite Wanborough, in the valley on the opposite (S.) side of the Hog's Back, is the straggling village of Puttenham, seen to great advantage from the ridge.

10 m. **Farnham** [38¼ m. Pop., 5,266. *Hotels:* Bush, Railway], though its neighbourhood has been sadly injured by the proximity of Aldershot, is still one of the pleasantest—if not, indeed, the most pleasant—of all little towns in Surrey, and

FARNHAM AND GUILDFORD

0 1 2 3 Miles *Main Roads thus* ═══

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FARNHAM, THE BIRTHPLACE OF COBBETT.

remarkable for the great number and excellence of its red-brick houses of the 18th century. *Wilmer House* (1718), in West Street, is "one of the finest Georgian houses in the country," whilst hardly less important is the *Grange*, beyond the Castle. Less ambitious houses, but wholly delightful to look at, will be found by the score in West and Castle Streets, and in the lanes towards the river. Of older timber-framed dwellings, on the contrary, of the 17th century and earlier, there is a somewhat striking paucity. Not far from the *Jolly Farmer Inn*, on Fir-grove Hill, is a house with a pretty oriel, whilst a very beautiful old timbered front—the "Spinning Wheel"—has recently been uncovered in the Borough. There is also some picturesque old building at the back of the *Bush Hotel*—"a famous inn," says Thackeray, in the "Virginians," "which has stood in Farnham town for these three hundred years." Almost opposite the Bush is the *old Town Hall* (abandoned), with some good 17th-century brickwork at the sides, like that of the old houses in the High Street at Godalming. *Weydon Mill*, beyond Abbey Street, is perhaps also worth a visit, with its mellow red-tiled roofs, and rushing mill-tail. *Windsor's Almshouses*, in Castle Street, were built in 1619, and are picturesque, though humble. Castle Street itself, with the old Castle at its head, is decidedly effective. Its only rivals, in fact, in the S.E. corner of England, are the neighbouring High Street of Guildford and St. Peter's Street at St. Albans.

The manor of Farnham was granted by Ethelwald, King of the West Saxons, to St. Swithin in 860, and has thus for more than a thousand years belonged to the See of Winchester. The "mote-hill," on which stands the present keep, was probably thrown up soon after the Conquest by the first Norman Bishop, Walkelin (1070-1098), or it may just possibly be pre-Conquest; but the shell-keep itself is almost certainly the work of Bishop Henry of Blois (1129-1171). Farnham Castle, notwithstanding its ecclesiastical character, has often been stormed and taken. Thus it was seized by the Dauphin of France in his raid of 1216, and was garrisoned for the King by Sir John Denham (p. 113) in 1642, but taken by Sir William Waller at almost the first assault. After this it served for the next six years as a kind of Parliamentary headquarters, but was finally "slighted" by resolution of the Commons in 1648. The ruins were repaired at the Restoration, first by Bishop Brian Duppa (1660-1662), and afterwards by Bishop Morley (1662-1684). Farnham can boast of some distinguished natives. Chief among these is the fiery William Cobbett, who was born at the Jolly Farmer (in the still

existing house, but it was not then an inn) in 1762, and was buried in Farnham churchyard in 1835. That sour Calvinistic divine (yet author of "Rock of Ages"), the Rev. Augustus Toplady, was born at a little house in West Street (since pulled down) in 1740, his parents being merely birds of passage who could find no room in the hotels. Charles I. slept at *Vernon House* (since partially rebuilt) on the night of March 28, 1648, on his way, as a prisoner, from Hurst Castle to London, and presented his host, on his departure, with his quilted silk "morning cap" as a souvenir. It was all that he had to give.

The *Castle* is, of course, the first and principal goal of pilgrimage. Picturesque rather than stately, it yet contrives to dominate the town, and is of great architectural interest. The oldest remaining masonry is the polygonal shell-keep (the effect is almost circular), much of the upper part of which is gone, and the hollow of which now serves as a charming flower-garden. This is almost certainly the work of Henry of Blois, and probably the old chapel, with its blocked arcade (it is now the *Servants' Hall*), is more or less contemporary. The *Kitchen*, with its curious double-splayed windows, is possibly the work of Bishop Peter-de-Rupibus (1205-1238). Another important feature, though much later, is the stately red-brick *Entrance Tower*, with its curious diaper of vitrified brick, which was added by Bishop Fox (1501-1528). The noble cedars on the lawn, with which this tower groups so gracefully, have been raised from seed that was brought from Mount Lebanon by the wife of Bishop Brownlow North (1781-1820). Inside, the chief apartments are, no doubt, the noble *Dining-Hall*, with its picturesque old fireplace, and the Restoration *Chapel*, with carving of the school of Grinling Gibbons. The building is now a patchwork, but the plan of the original Norman keep and bailey is still as clearly traceable as in the Bishop's castle at Durham. Its restoration is due to the exertions of Bishop Thorold (1890-1895), who rescued it from a condition described as "comparatively dark and cheerless." There is a valuable series of portraits of Bishops of Winchester, noteworthy among which are those of Bishop Trelawney, of "Seven Bishops" fame (1707-1721), in the drawing-room; of Bishops Morley and Andrews (1618-1625), in the dining-hall; and of Bishop Fox, by Johannes Corvus, in 1522, in the Bishop's study. The entrance to the grounds is by a picturesque old gateway, which is reached, in the alternative, from Castle Street by a long flight of fifty-nine

steps. Behind the Castle is the beautiful deer-park, with the relics of an avenue of ancient elms that is nearly a mile long.

The *Church of St. Andrew* is situated on the opposite side of the town, and not far from the banks of the Wey. The W. tower is a conspicuous and pleasant feature in distant views of Farnham, but the upper part is modern. This is one of the largest churches in the county, and is cruciform, but it has lost its central tower. There is work of the end of the 12th century in the W. portion of the chancel and its chapels, but the bulk of the work is late 14th and 15th century. The best internal features are the sedilia and piscina, and a good octagonal font with the Evangelistic emblems.

Farnham was famed in Aubrey's day as "the greatest market in England for wheat," but is now of more importance for its hop-field, which extends roughly from Puttenham to Alton. Hops are said to have been introduced into Surrey from Suffolk in 1620.

About 1½ m. S.W. of Farnham is **Wrecclesham** [Pop., 1,985], with a manufactory of green pottery, known as Farnham ware.

2. **By Compton and Puttenham.**—The pleasantest way from Guildford to Compton is by footpath and lane, leaving the hamlet of Littleton to the left, and traversing the N. half of Loseley Park. The N. front of *Loseley Place* is well seen by this route, and there is no nearer access without special permission. This fine old Elizabethan house was built by Sir William More (*c.* 1562).

The Mores, who by origin were a Derbyshire family, first came to Surrey in the person of Sir Christopher More in 1515, and obtained licence to empark at Loseley in 1553. The direct male line died out in the person of Robert More in 1689, and Loseley then passed by the marriage of Margaret More to the Molyneux family (its present possessors), who adopted the name of More-Molyneux. The house is famous for its collection of historical manuscripts, and for the clandestine love romance of Anne, the daughter of Sir George More, who was here wooed and won by young John Donne, the future poet and Dean of St. Paul's, who was then her father's secretary. The story is told in Walton's "Life of Donne." The house is said to have been built in part out of the ruins of Waverley Abbey, and a later E. wing was pulled down during the course of last century. What is left is very beautiful, with its charm of mellow colour; and the situation, in a grandly timbered park at the foot of the Hog's Back, reminds one of Pendell Court (p. 33). The house faces S., and is charmingly varied by projecting gables and dormer windows. Inside are several good portraits, including one of Edward VI. by

Holbein, and another of Anne Boleyn, and some of the panelling and furniture is said to have come from Nonsuch (p. 25); but the principal point of interest is the splendid chalk mantelpiece in the drawing-room, with its columns and Caryatides. Engraved on the cornice of this is the mulberry-tree (*morus*) (the rebus of the More family), with the punning More motto: *Morus tarde moriens : Morum* (the mulberry fruit) *cito moriturum*. This beautiful room is engraved in Nash's "Mansions of England in the Olden Time" (1839).

4 m. **Compton** [2 m. Farncombe (33½ m.). Pop., 684], with a *church* that must be bracketed with that at Stoke d'Abernon as certainly the most interesting in Surrey. The core, as at Stoke, is pre-Conquest, of which portions remain in the nave and W. tower, and perhaps in the chancel; but the aisles were added, the present chancel arch erected, and the strange upper story of the Sanctuary inserted, at about the close of the 12th century. [I follow in the main the reading of Mr. Johnston. Dr. Cox, on the contrary, who was one of the first to recognize the Saxon character of the tower, is of opinion, or was so as late as 1910, that the rest of the church was all of a single period.] A vaulted chancel, with a chamber above it, is found at Darenth, in Kent, and at Elkstone, in Gloucestershire, and there are traces of a former similar arrangement at Warkworth, in Northumberland; but in none of these, apparently, was the upper chamber thus confined to the width of the Sanctuary and open to the chancel towards the W., and in none did it attain to the height and importance, ritual as well as architectural (there still remains a piscina that postulates a former altar), of this upper room at Compton, so that the latter may be fairly called unique. "The most likely suggestion," according to Dr. Cox, "as to the upper Sanctuary is that it was used for special devotions in connection with a relic or relics of some importance." This in turn may have been exhibited in special view of the concourse along the adjoining Pilgrims' Way, and this upper Sanctuary at Compton thus to some extent finds its parallel in the curious upper gallery in St. Catherine's Chapel, Guildford (p. 69). Hardly less important than the upper chapel itself is the low balustrade of worm-eaten woodwork that encloses it on the W. This is Transition in character, and the oldest bit of quasi-screen work now anywhere extant in Surrey (though the door at Woking may be older), and even perhaps the oldest example of screen-work still in actual use in the kingdom. The upper Sanctuary is now

reached by a staircase in a rectangular projection on the S., which has a very curious aperture (in the shape of a cross-crosslet) to the chancel. It is frequently assumed that this originally was an anchorite's cell, but its dimensions are surely much too small, and possibly the "squint" will be found to admit of some other explanation.* The Transition work at Compton is beautiful as well as interesting, and the curiously ornamented plaster edges above the arcades, like some in the choir at Godalming, are supposed to be original. There is some very splendid Jacobean woodwork, including pulpit, Communion rails, and former chancel screen (now misplaced beneath the tower arch). Notice also the "low-side" windows (one in normal position and one opposite), the late 12th-century "squint," the table-tomb on the N. of the choir that may have served for an Easter Sepulchre, and the 13th-century panel of the Virgin and Child in a window on the S. of the chancel.

Compton was the residence of the veteran artist, Mr. Watts, and a number of his pictures (principally first sketches) are preserved here in the *Watts Art Gallery*. Adjacent to the latter is the school of artistic pottery, which was also established by the same great master. A further memorial of Mr. Watts is the *Mortuary Chapel* in the village cemetery, which was commenced from his designs, and completed in his memory. The building (see account in the *Studio*, December, 1898) is of red brick and terra-cotta; the style is a species of Romanesque; and there is a profusion of mystical symbolism. Mr. Watts's house was at *Limnerslease*, between the village and the Hog's Back, and the foundations of a small Roman villa have recently been excavated in the kitchen garden.

We traverse Puttenham Common to $5\frac{3}{4}$ m. the old-world village of

Puttenham [2 m. Wanborough ($34\frac{3}{4}$ m.). Pop., 479. *Inn:* Jolly Farmer (S.T.). Good. = Putta's home. The name occurs again in Hertfordshire]. This is the E. limit of the Farnham hopfield. The *church* has been spoilt by restoration, but there is still a good 12th-century N. arcade, and traces of 13th-century work in the N. chapel. The W. tower is 15th century, and constructed of local "heath-stone." On the chancel floor is the small but perfect brass of a former Mass-priest, Edward Cran-

* Traces, however, of an anker-hold, and possibly even of two, are believed to have been discovered on the opposite side of the church during the course of some recent restorations.

ford (d. 1431). The village is picturesque (especially as viewed from the Hog's Back), with an excellent group of new maltings.

The exquisitely beautiful walk from Puttenham to Elstead by (p. 104) the *Cut Mill Ponds* (3¾ m.) is better taken in this direction. A slightly longer and less picturesque road (4½ m.) is by the pretty village of **Shackleford**, with a good church by Sir Gilbert Scott (1865).

The beautiful lane between Puttenham and Seale possibly represents a section of the ancient Pilgrims' Way, and passes (on the L.) the old Tudor house of *Shoelands*, with a porch that was added in 1616 by Sir Nicholas Lusher, and with an admirable staircase. This was once a grange of Selborne Priory.

7½ m. **Seale** [1½ m. Tongham (37¾ m.). Pop., 559]. Another pretty village, with another ancient church half-ruined by restoration. The best remaining feature is the fine old wooden porch. At 9 m. we join the road from Guildford along the ridge of the Hog's Back, and enter

11½ m. **Farnham** (p. 96).

ROUTE XXIV.—FARNHAM TO GODALMING.

The direct road to 2¼ m. Waverley is decidedly pleasant, but the pedestrian will find it worth his while to make the digression (2½ m.) by *Moor Park*.

The present house was occupied by Sir William Temple prior to his death in 1699. Here Jonathan Swift served him as amanuensis at £20 a year, and here was written the "Battle of the Books," and part, at least, of "A Tale of a Tub." "Little did Temple imagine," writes Macaulay in an often-quoted passage (I must "venture," like Menenius, "to stale 't a little more"), "that the coarse exterior of his dependent concealed a genius equally suited to politics and to letters, a genius destined to shake great kingdoms, to stir the laughter and the rage of millions, and to leave to posterity memorials which can only perish with the English language. Little did he think that the flirtation in his servants' hall, which he perhaps scarcely deigned to make the subject of a jest, was the beginning of a long unprosperous love, which was to be as widely famed as the passion of Petrarch or of Abelard. Sir William's secretary was Jonathan Swift; Lady Giffard's waiting-maid was poor Stella."

A little beyond the house, on the L. of the drive to Waverley, is the cave called *Mother Ludlam's Hole*, and formerly inhabited by the famous "white" witch, whose reputed cauldron is in

Frensham Church (p. 106). Here is the spring of Ludwell, which served as water-supply to Waverley Abbey till 1216, when the original source dried up, and the new "Sanctæ Mariæ fons," as recorded in the "Waverley Annals," was constructed by Brother Symon. The two roads meet at Waverley Mill, where a cottage near the road was once the house of Hester Johnson (Stella). This delightful spot on the Wey is immediately at the foot of the fir-clad *Crooksbury Hill* (534 ft.), where Cobbett used to take magpies' nests as a boy (alas! few remain in Surrey), and whose perky conical peak is so familiar in the surrounding landscape for many miles. It is hardly worth the trouble of the climb, as the view is much obliterated by trees. The remains of

Waverley Abbey, scanty but interesting and picturesque, are situated in a lovely situation, still of true Cistercian seclusion, on the level by the margin of the Wey, which embraces them in a giant loop, and surrounded on every side by an amphitheatre of dark pine-clad hills. The approach from the lodge is along the edge of the noble sheet of water that lies between the ruins and the 18th-century house.

Waverley Abbey was founded for "white monks" by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, in 1128, and was thus the first Cistercian house in England, but it was never of great wealth or importance. Its value, in fact, at about the time of the Dissolution was only £174 odd, and the house was accordingly suppressed, along with the other lesser monasteries, in 1536, notwithstanding an unblemished reputation, and in spite of the piteous appeal of Abbot William Alyng to Cromwell in a letter of the previous June 9 ("Beseeching your good mastership for the love of Christ's passion, to help to the preservation of this poor monastery"). The foundations were completely excavated by Mr. Brakspeare in 1899-1902, and the whole ground-plan, with the exception of the great gateway, then recovered, including both the first (*c.* 1128) and second church (completed in 1278). Unfortunately, it was not possible to keep the excavations open; but the relation of the two churches, and the disposition of the claustral buildings, will easily be grasped from Mr. Brakspeare's plan in the *Victoria County History.* The original *church* had the usual short aisleless Cistercian chancel, but the later choir was aisled, like the later choir at Rievaulx. The length of the second *church* was 322 ft., and in it were buried, in 1238, the bowels of Bishop Peter de Rupibus—one would like to believe in the exiguous stone coffin, far too narrow for an ordinary internment, that lies sunk in the pleasant sward, but a heart, no doubt, would be buried in a casket. Two departures from the stereotyped Cistercian plan should be noticed with respect to the claustral buildings. The first of these is the absence of a *sacristy* between the

S. transept and the *chapter-house.* The second is the fact that at Waverley, in the 13th-century reconstruction, the *Dorter* was erected, not, as usual, above the ground-floor of the E. wing of the cloister, but to the S. of it, and actually on the ground-level. The inconvenience of this was realized to the full during the course of the great flood in the night of November, 1265, when the monks were half drowned out of their quarters, some being driven to take refuge in the chapter-house, others in the treasury, and others in the church.

Practically nothing now remains above ground of the great *church* save some portions of the *S. transept,* and of the S. wall of the *S. nave aisle ;* but it is not difficult, with the help of the plan, and by the aid of a few odd remaining fragments, to locate its exact position, as well as that of the cloister to the S. Of the claustral buildings the chief remnants are the *chapter-house,* the S. end of the anomalous dorter, and the lovely vaulted base of the S. extremity of the *cellarium,* on the opposite side of the cloister garth. All visible remaining features are of the 13th century, and much of the detail is very beautiful.

The *Annales Waverlienses* were published by Gale in 1687; and it is said that Scott was struck when reading them with the pleasant-sounding name, and chose it for the title of his first novel.

From Waverley we mount the sandy plateau, and continue by a pleasant wooded road, with occasional tantalizing glimpses on the R., till the view opens again, very grandly, in front, across the green valley of the Wey, and the moors of *Hankley* and *Thursley,* to the distant ridge of Hindhead. We descend through the hamlet of *Charleshill,* and, passing on the R. the picturesque old *Mill House,* cross the river by a bridge that dates in part from the 15th century, immediately at the entrance of

5 m. **Elstead** [3½ m. Milford (36½ m.). Pop., 1,036]. The Woolpack recalls the vanished Surrey industry. The small 13th-century church is chiefly remarkable for its 15th-century woodwork. This includes an admirable N. porch; a remarkable N. door-case, which is probably unique; and the timber-framing of the little W. bell-turret. The stair to the belfry is curiously hewn in a single balk of timber. In the neighbourhood of Elstead grows the rare little *Dianthus Deltoides.*

(i.) 3¾ m. N. to **Puttenham** by *Cut Mill Ponds,* and across *Cut Mill* and *Puttenham Commons*—one of the loveliest walks in Surrey, especially when the heather is in blossom. But it is better taken in the contrary direction, as the views are then in front (p. 102).

(ii.) 3½ m. S. to **Thursley,** by footpath over **Thursley** *Common.* A longer and prettier route is to pick one's way across *Ockley* and *Thursley Commons* to the foot of the remarkable series of old "hammer-ponds" to the N.E. of Thursley, that lie along the course of

the slender stream that descends from the immediate N.E. slopes of the Hindhead, and flows into the Wey between Oxenford and Peperharrow. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the beauty of this chain of miniature lakes, set among moorland surroundings, in an immediate framework of lovely wood, bordered on every margin by a wealth of aquatic plants, and utterly secluded from all human society. There is a tumulus on Thursley Common, a little to the W., commanding an exquisite view.

[The direct road from Elstead to Godalming crosses over the neck of the beautifully wooded *Royal Common*, and continues past *Oxenford Grange* to Milford, where it falls into the Portsmouth high-road (p. 86).]

A footpath may be taken from Elstead to 6 m. **Somerset Bridge,** supposed to be partly 13th century, a trifle beyond which there is a ladder-stile on the R. into **Peperharrow** Park [3 m. Godalming (3½ m.). Pop., 149] (Viscount Midleton). The house, built by Chambers in 1765, is exceedingly plain, but the beauty of the deer-park can hardly be exaggerated, with its glimpses of the distant peaks of Hindhead across lawns that slope down gently to the Wey, and with its noble growth of timber. On the W. side is a splendid group of cedars, though partially wrecked by a tempest in the Christmas week of 1914. The *church*, near the house, was largely recast by Pugin in sham Norman *c.* 1843, but still retains some remnants of genuine 12th-century work. Inside is an interesting double brass to a "vowess," Joan Adderley (d. 1487). In the adjoining group of farm-buildings is a beautiful tiled rick-barn, conspicuous, even in Surrey, for its charm of composition and colour. On the further side of the Park is 8 m. **Eashing,** where the Wey is crossed by another old bridge (now the property of the National Trust) that is supposed to date from the 13th century.

10 m. (by lane and footpath) **Godalming** (p. 83).

ROUTE XXV.—FARNHAM TO HASLEMERE.

The direct road between Farnham and Frensham should be studiously avoided. Farnham Common, which it traverses, was once a beautiful pinewood, but is now a distressing and ragged colony of ugly little villas. The roundabout route that is indicated below will be found preferable by the pedestrian to the road that is followed by the motor-buses.

From Farnham to Waverley Abbey the route is the same as on p. 102, but from Waverley the pedestrian should inquire his way through the pine-woods (a very lovely walk) to

4 m. **Tilford Bridge.** Here is a picturesque hamlet at the junction of two branches of the Wey, each of which is crossed, immediately above their confluence, by a characteristic and delightfully quaint old bridge. On the village green are the relics of the noble *King's Oak*, with "a circumference of 30 ft. at 6 ft. from the ground." But Dr. Cox has exploded the old error that this is identical with the boundary-tree that is mentioned in one of the early charters of Waverley Abbey ("a quercu de Tileford quæ vocatur Kynghoc"). From Tilford the visitor should turn S.W. along a pleasantly timbered road, which will bring him in *c.* 2 m. to the direct road from Farnham at

6 m. **Frensham Bridge.** Frensham [3½ m. Farnham (38¼ m.). Pop., 1,492] is remarkable for its two big ponds, which were certainly constructed prior to 1565 (when they are mentioned in one of the Loseley Manuscripts), and which belonged till 1888 to the Bishops of Winchester. Both of them lie, to the L. and R. respectively of the Haslemere road, amid the moorland surroundings of Frensham Common, but the Great Pond (108 acres, of which only a few are in Hampshire) is the more interesting of the two. [Frensham Pond Hotel at its S.W. corner.] Frensham *church* was rebuilt on a new site in 1239, but the tower was added in the 15th century. There is a 14th-century tomb-niche, and a good 12th-century font. In the basement of the tower is the remarkable iron vessel called "Mother Ludlam's Cauldron," and associated (as related by Grose) with a certain "white witch" of that name who dwelt formerly at Moor Park (p. 102), but also by another tradition brought hither by the "Fairies." Aubrey is probably right in believing that it was used for church ales, or Salmon, "for entertainment of the Parish at the Wedding of poor Maids."

Beyond Frensham the visitor should continue along the Haslemere high-road as far as the pleasantly placed little village of 8½ m. **Churt,** where the lane should be taken to the E. This passes through beautiful country along the edge of the northern spurs of the Hindhead range, and is closely bordered on the N. by a series of desolate commons. Conspicuous on the L. are

the three abrupt eminences of the Lower Greensand known as the *Devil's Jumps*. The commonly current account that the Devil was in the habit of jumping from mound to mound till stopped by Thor, who hurled at him the block of sandstone rock that still lies stranded on the top of one of the summits, might or might not be worthy of serious investigation. The occurrence of Thor in this connection, and again in the neighbourhood of Pudmere (below), taken in conjunction with the undoubted derivation of Thursley, is certainly suggestive; but W. Surrey still awaits the investigator who shall do for its local folklore what has been done by Miss Jekyll for its peasant life and manners. A trifle beyond the little *Pride of the Valley Inn* (where a road on the R. ascends towards Hindhead) a lane turns down on the L. towards Tilford Bridge (p. 106), which passes at once, on the R., a sequence of ancient "hammer ponds," the margins of which are rich with aquatic plants. On the further side of the deep valley of the streamlet from the Devil's Punchbowl, and situated immediately on the edge of its beautiful common, is the singularly charming and untouched little village of

12 m. **Thursley** [3½ m. Witley (38½ m.). Pop., 576. The Red Lion, ½ m. to the E. on the Portsmouth road, is said to be comfortable. =Thor's field], an admirable centre for the leisurely exploration of this exquisitely beautiful, and in many ways still primitive, tract of moorland and wooded country.

In the immediate vicinity is the beautiful group of "hammer-ponds" mentioned on p. 104; whilst to the W. of these, on the fir-sprinkled common, is the pond, or morass, of *Pudmere*, and the low outcrop of sandstone rock that goes by the name of *Thor's Stone*. Both Thor's Stone and Pudmere are difficult to find, and a boy should be requisitioned to act as guide from Thursley. In certain summers* these beautiful, heather-clad commons are densely covered with the curious parasitic Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*), whilst patches of Biting Stonecrop (*Sedum Acre*) cover the ground at intervals with splashes of vivid yellow. The neighbourhood is dealt with sympathetically in Mr. Baring Gould's novel, "The Broom Squire," which every visitor to the Hindhead country should make a point of reading. These "broom-squires"—cottagers who make a living by manufacturing besoms from the coppices—are not yet wholly extinct in the district. Another pleasant short excursion is

* This was markedly the case in the beautiful early summer of 1901.

to the beautiful Vale of Cosford, in which is *Cosford House*. Thursley is also by far the best centre for exploring the slopes and summit of the Hindhead for those who find the Haslemere side of the hill now positively distasteful.

The little *church* of St. Michael lies $\frac{1}{3}$ m. S. of the village on the old lane that leads up to the Hindhead. Originally another small example of the Norman aisleless nave and chancel plan, it was extensively enlarged in the 19th century, but still retains the timber framing (in this case now uniquely in the centre of the nave) that supports the picturesque little tower and spire. The last has a sundial (*Hora Pars Vitæ*), whilst inside the church is a font with chevron moulding. At the N.W. corner of the graveyard is the tomb of the "unknown sailor" who was murdered on the Hindhead in 1786. Notice the rude sculpture, and read the hardly less rude inscription. From Thursley Church the tourist may continue directly up the lane towards *Gibbet Hill* and the *Devil's Punchbowl*, but by far the better plan for approaching the Hindhead is to inquire for the old lane (the "Sailor's Road") on the W. side of the glen that descends from Haccombe Bottom, and to follow this up to a point where the hollow of the Punchbowl is seen, very finely, on the L., with the summit of the *Hindhead* at its extremity. Now descend into the hollow, and climb the opposite slope, crossing the new and old Portsmouth roads, and scrambling through the heather to the summit (p. 87). Hence the pleasantest descent to **Haslemere** is to follow down the track past *Weydown Common*.

ROUTE XXVI.—GUILDFORD TO CHERTSEY.

The shortest route is by Woking (12 m.), but the visitor will find it much more worth his while to proceed more indirectly, as below.

Passing the ugly barrack settlement at $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. **Stoughton**, and skirting a corner of *Whitemoor Common*, we reach

$3\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Worplesdon** [$2\frac{1}{4}$ m. ($26\frac{3}{4}$ m.). Pop., 2,129], placed beautifully on the low summit of a hill. The views from the admirably kept churchyard, over richly wooded country, would alone repay a visit, but the *church* is also interesting. The chancel and N. chapel are 13th century, but the tower (of hard white "heath-stone") and nave arcades (of clunch) are 15th

century. An inscription cut near the tower arch is, unfortunately, undated: "Richard Exford made xiv. fote of yis touor." Worplesdon *Church* has two fine structural features in the shape of its wooden S. porch (dated 1591) and its beautiful Curvilinear E. window. The patronage is in Eton College, and it is said that the font and pulpit (both very splendid instances of 18th-century classicism) have been brought from Eton. There is also a considerable display of old painted glass, some of which was imported by a former rector, but much of which (including the 14th-century glass in the E. window) is apparently *in situ*. We descend into the valley at 4 m. Rickford Bridge, and, traversing *Bullswater Common*, arrive at

5¾ m. **Pirbright** [1¼ m. Brookwood (28 m.). Pop., 613]. The old part of the village is built round the foot of the common, but the great camp and rifle-range in the vicinity, which are partly in this parish (p. 111), together with the advent of the railway, have destroyed the old-world life of Pirbright, and the visitor is no longer greeted by the villagers, as they would have greeted him a hundred years ago, by the embarrassing ceremony of "dancing the hog." The *church* was rebuilt in 1785, and is unblushingly "church-warden." The tower, like Carshalton, has a typical Hertfordshire "extinguisher"—the only two examples in the county. In the churchyard is the grave of Stanley, the explorer, who is entombed beneath a mass of Dartmoor granite. Immediately adjoining Pirbright to the E. (but in Woking parish) is the huge Woking Cemetery, or London Necropolis (500 acres), which was opened in 1850, and forms in summer, as seen from the railway at Brookwood Station, a really beautiful sight, with its vast beds of rhododendrons. "Certain parts are apportioned to London parishes or to communities, such as the Chelsea Hospital Pensioners, the Foresters' Society, etc. . . . even the Parsees, far from their Towers of Silence, are content to lie here side by side." The Woking *Crematorium*, the first to be erected in the country, lies roughly half-way between the Necropolis and the modern town of Woking, near the hamlet of *St. John's*, on the further side of the railway.

(i.) A pleasant cycle ride may be taken from here to Farnham. The road enters at once on *Stanford Common*, and presently skirts (on the L.) the grounds of *Henley Park;* whilst on the R. for many miles is the wild tract of pine and heather that culminates in the

low Fox Hills, and lies between us and Aldershot. All this latter district is now in the hands of the War Office, and trespassing is actually dangerous.

5 m. **Ash** [36¾ m. Pop., 3,531], which has suffered rather grievously from the proximity of Aldershot. The church is largely modern, but retains a good late 12th-century door-case, as well as a curious wooden font that is assigned to the 17th century. The tower is also 15th century, with a contemporary leaded spire, like those of Chobham and Godalming (the only three examples of their class in Surrey). From Ash the tourist may either proceed directly to 6¾ m. **Tongham** and 8¼ m. **Ranford,** or may keep due S. for about 1½ m. to the top of the Hog's Back, and thence follow the ridge to 5½ m. **Farnham.**

(ii.) **To Bagshot by the Chobham Ridges.**—The S. end of the Ridges is now much disfigured by ugly permanent camps; but the views to the R., beyond Overdale House, are of sustained and surprising loveliness, extending across N.W. Surrey to the heights of St. George's Hill. 8½ m. **Bagshot** [32¼ m. Pop., 2,178. *Hotel:* King's Arms. Aubrey says that this, or its predecessor, was an old chantry-house to the chapel of St. Anne. The "shot" in these W. Surrey place-names is derived by Canon Isaac Taylor from the root "holt" (German *Holtz*) = a wood (*cf.* Tennyson's "mass of foul fleshed agaric in the holt"), but this is disputed by Canon Capes in the case of the Hampshire Bramshot] is still in the main an old-fashioned town on the great highroad (which has taken the place of the old Roman road that ran at this point considerably to the N. of it) between Winchester and London. There is nothing, however, to see, for the present *church* was built in 1888, and of the old chapel-of-ease to Windlesham there remains not a single vestige. Bagshot Park, to the N.W. of the town, and just inside the Surrey border, is the seat of the Duke of Connaught. A visit should be paid to the extensive nursery gardens of Messrs. Waterer, especially in early summer, when the rhododendrons are in flower. Hardly less imposing are the grand holly hedges of the neighbourhood. One of the best is at *Penny Hill, c.* ½ m. beyond the church. Bagshot Heath, "once the Paradise of highwaymen," lay chiefly across the border in Berkshire, and is now enclosed. [1½ m. E. of Bagshot is the old *mother-church* of **Windlesham** (Pop., 1,957), which was rebuilt, after its destruction by lightning in 1680, in Carolean red-brick. In the churchyard is the epitaph:

> "She was, but words are wanting to say 'What :'
> Think what a wife should be, and she was 'That.'"]

From Pirbright the pedestrian should inquire his way to the retired and very humble 13th-century church of **Bisley** [2½ m. Brookwood (28 m.). Pop., 863], with a 14th-century timber W. porch and a small Jacobean pulpit. More interesting, and reached by a pleasant walk across a couple of fields, is the *Holy Well of*

St. John the Baptist, in the vicinity of *Clew's Farm*. The water, according to Aubrey, has medicinal properties, and, like the water of so many holy wells in Cornwall, was used till quite recently for baptisms. *Bisley Common*, to the W., has been seized by the omnivorous War Office, which has laid such cruel hands, in so many different directions, on the once beautiful commons of W. Surrey. The annual July Meeting (lasting a fortnight) of the National Rifle Association has been held on this once lonely waste of sun-dew and purple heather since 1890, when its site was removed from Wimbledon. 10¼ m. **Chobham** [3 m. Woking (24½ m.). Pop., 1,983], which, with more than 9,000 acres, is one of the largest old parishes in Surrey, just as Bisley, with less than 950, is decidedly the smallest. The village is pleasant and old-fashioned, and the *church* of St. Lawrence (with a strangely ragged tower) is not without points of interest. The core is late 11th century, and two of the original windows may still be traced above the 12th-century S. arcade. Chobham, again, like Bisley, has a timber *west* porch, and, like Ash, a wooden lead-lined font (though, in this case, of pre-Reformation origin). Under "a large blue marble gravestone" on the N. floor of the chancel, but without inscription (perhaps on the principle that "good wine needs no bush") is buried that "truly Apostolical Archbishop" (as Aubrey calls him), Nicholas Heath, of York (d. 1579). He resigned his See in 1560, on the accession of Elizabeth, but was permitted to retire to his house at *Chobham Park*, where he is said to have had licence to celebrate Mass in his private chapel.

This interesting old house is situated *c.* 1 m. to the N.E. of the village, amongst sandy cornfields that are gay in summer with yellow marigolds. *Brook Place* is a delightful old dated house (1656); whilst at *Stanyards* are some fine mantelpieces of the early 16th century. *Chobham Common* (not to be confused with the more distant Chobham Ridges, p. 110) adjoins the village towards the N.E., and commands from its upper portion (it is charmingly broken with clumps of conspicuous fir-trees) views of some extent and beauty towards the distant peaks of Hindhead. The site of the former *Gracious Pond* has unluckily been drained, but the botanist will still discover bits of bog that are brilliant in early summer with orchis and bog-agrimony. This common was the scene in 1853 of the great temporary camp that has ultimately resulted in the sacrifice to militarism of so much of what was once most beautiful in W. Surrey:

> "Ille dies primus leti primusque malorum
> Causa fuit."

From Chobham the road to Chertsey skirts the W. precincts of Ottershaw Park.

On the further side of this, near *Durnford Bridge*, across the Bourn, on the high-road from Woking to Chertsey, is *Anningsley Park*, which was the home of the erratic genius, Thomas Day, the author of the now well-nigh forgotten "Sandford and Merton." Here he trained up the village girl whom he purposed to make his wife, firing pistols at her petticoats to test and educate her courage. 13¾ m. **Ottershaw**, where we join the direct main road, with a pretty modern church. Botley's Park is now skirted on the L., and the road enters 16¼ m. **Chertsey** by Guildford Street (p. 114).

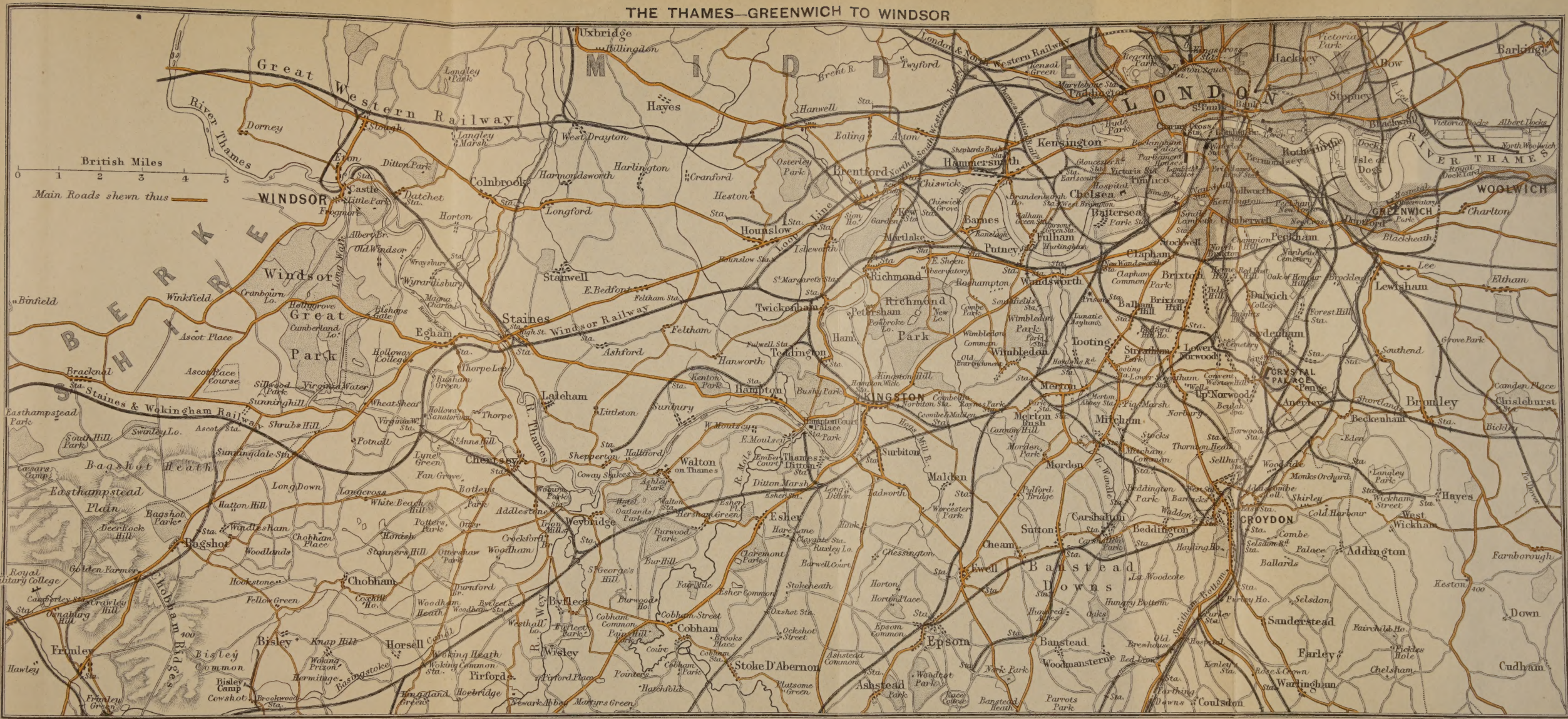
SECTION V.—THE VALLEY OF THE THAMES.

The Thames in its descent first touches Surrey on its R. or S. bank about 2 m. to the N.W. of Egham. Almost immediately after entering the county it is skirted by the historic *Runnimede*, across which there runs an unfenced road by the margin of the river in the direction of Old Windsor and the Bells of Ouseley. That this is the actual site of the signing of *Magna Charta*, and not, as sometimes alleged, the so-called Magna Charta Island in the middle of the stream, is proved by the language of the charter itself: *Data per manum nostram in prato quod vocatur Runimede inter Windeshoram et Stanes.* Egham itself [21 m. Pop., 10,240. *Inns:* Catherine Wheel, King's Head] is a dull little town, with a pseudo-classical *church* of *c.* 1820. The chancel of the *old* church, like that of Great Bookham, was built by Abbot John de Rutherwyck in 1327, and was marked by a similar inscription (now at the end of the S. aisle):

> "Hic domus efficitur Baptiste laude Iohannis
> Bisdeca septenis trecentis mille sub annis,
> Xp̄i. quam statuit Abbas ex corde Iohann̄s.
> De Rutherwyka per terras dictus et ampnes."

In the staircase to the gallery is a monument to Sir John Denham (d. 1639). "Skeletons and shrouds, two figures rising amongst them, and the deceased himself in a winding-sheet, as if about to quit his tomb . . . it is rather a sculptor's model

THE THAMES—GREENWICH TO WINDSOR



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than a monument." The altar-piece ("Elijah raising the Widow's Son") by Westall is considered a fine work, and the memorial verses to the Rev. Thomas Beighton are by David Garrick.

Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer, built the almshouses at the W. end of High Street in 1624 (*Donum Dei et Deo*). His son, the poet, resided at the Place, now Egham Vicarage, and celebrated Cooper's Hill, overhanging Runnimede, in his well-known pastoral:

> "On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow
> While lasts the mountain, or while Thames shall flow."
> . . . . . .
> Here his first lays majestic Denham sung."

(i.) **Virginia Water** [25 m.] may be visited from Egham: (1) The visitor may proceed by the pleasant residential suburb of *Englefield Green*, and so enter *Windsor Park* at the pretty little hamlet of *Bishopsgate*, where Shelley wrote Alastor in 1815, and a little beyond which, in the park, there is a noble distant view of Windsor Castle; or (2) he may keep the Winchester highroad, past the *Holloway College* on the L., as far as 3 m. the *Wheatsheaf Hotel*, and thus enter the grounds of Virginia Water at the *Black Gate*, or by the footpath behind the hotel. The Holloway College for women was founded under the terms of the will of the late Thomas Holloway, of patent medicine fame, and was built from designs by Mr. W. H. Crossland in 1879-1883 at a cost of £600,000. This magnificent pile, which was opened by Queen Victoria in 1886, contains a good collection of modern British pictures. The great artificial lake of Virginia Water (so called in honour of its founder, who was Governor of that colony), was formed by "Butcher" Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, in 1746, and is one of the largest creations of its kind in England (*c.* 2¼ m. in length by ¼ to ½ m. in breadth). The W. and smaller half of the lake is in Berkshire, but the bulk belongs to Surrey. The dam at the foot is skilfully concealed, and the streams that feed the reservoir issue in an artificial cascade. The classical ruins on the S. shore were largely brought from Tripoli, and are thus genuine antiquities, though here sadly out of place. On the hill above is the *Belvidere Fort*, commanding a good view of the whole lake and of its beautifully wooded surroundings. The walk across the open park to Windsor, in contrast with the lawns and forest glades that surround the lake itself, may be safely recommended.

(ii.) It is an interesting excursion from Egham to Chertsey, by way of Thorpe and St. Anne's Hill. Between Egham and Thorpe is the fine Elizabethan house of *Great Forsters*, which is said to have been built as a hunting-seat for Queen Elizabeth; but it is dated by Mr. Johnston at 1601-1603, and Elizabeth died in the latter year. **Thorpe** [1¾ m. Virginia Water (2¾ m.). Pop., 590] is a rural village at the foot of St. Anne's Hill. The *church* has an interesting Norman

chancel arch, with "squints" on either side that have 15th-century tracery (*cf.* Sandridge, Herts); good, but much restored, sedilia and piscina; and a W. tower of 16th-century red-brick. Notice the double brasses (inscription and quadrangular plate) to William Denham (d. 1583), and some fragments of 14th-century glass. *Geranium pratense*, extremely rare in Surrey, grows in this retired parish, not far from the banks of the Thames. *St. Anne's Hill* is an abrupt, prettily wooded height (250 ft.) immediately to the S.E. of Thorpe, which gets its name from the old chapel of St. Anne—one of the three hill-top chapels of Surrey—of which a featureless fragment survives. It is sometimes called a hermitage, and there are two old wells (? holy wells) in the vicinity; but the only hermits given in the Surrey list by Miss Rotha Clay that are known to have dwelt in the neighbourhood were at Ottershaw and at the unidentified Brookwood in Windsor Forest. In the grounds of St. Anne's Hill (on the S.E. side, and once the home of Charles James Fox) is a summer-house paved with tiles from Chertsey Abbey.

Below Egham the Thames flows under Staines Bridge, past the uninteresting little Middlesex town of Staines. A couple of miles further, and it almost doubles on itself at *Penton Hook*. The neck of this is canalized, but the loop, since guiltless of tow-path and passing boats, offers some reaches of curious seclusion to those who endeavour to track "the shy Thames shore":

> "O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
> My great example, as it is my theme!
> Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull;
> Strong, without rage, without o'erflowing full."

6 m. **Chertsey Bridge**, built in 1780-1785, and one of the only three picturesque old bridges that still remain across the Thames in Surrey. The view from its E. parapet, looking down-stream across rich water-meadows, with the spire of Weybridge in the middle distance, and backed by the dark pine-woods of St. George's Hill, is one of great character and beauty. Somewhere on the Middlesex bank in the close neighbourhood of Chertsey Bridge stood the "solitary house, all ruinous and decayed," where Sykes and Oliver Twist met Toby Crackit and Barney on the evening before the burglary.

Chertsey itself [22½ m. Pop., 5,116. *Inn:* Crown] is a pleasant little town, with a number of old houses of the 15th century and later. That in which Abraham Cowley died in Guildford Street in 1667 has lost its projecting porch: "Here the last numbers flowed from Cowley's tongue." The *church* of St. Peter has been vilely rebuilt, but the interior of the chancel with a good king-post roof, and with structural wall arcades, is 14th

century; and the tower, though patched with red-brick, is in part medieval. The curfew is rung here nightly. One of the bells is inscribed: *Ora mente pia pro nobis Virgo Maria*, and is said to have come from Chertsey Abbey.

This famous house was founded *c.* 666 by Frithwald, Sub-Regulus of Surrey, and Earconwald, who became its first Abbot, and was afterwards Bishop of London. It was destroyed by the Danes *c.* 894, when Abbot Brocca was slain, together with ninety monks. The house was re-established in the days of Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester (936-984), when thirteen Benedictine monks were brought from Abingdon, of whom Ordbryght was head. The house attained its climax under the rule of Abbot John de Rutherwyke, who did so much for Chertsey as to be called its second founder, "quasi dicti loci secundus fundator." The body of Henry VI. was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral on his death in 1461, but was brought here by river in 1471, and reinterred in the abbey church, though afterwards taken to Windsor in the reign of Richard III.:

> "Come, now towards Chertsey, with your holy load,
> Taken from Paul's to be interred there."
>
> *Richard III.*, i. 2.

The house was valued in 1535 at £659 odd, and was surrendered by its last Abbot, John Cordry, and thirteen monks in 1537. The site has been excavated more than once, but the visible remains are of little interest. The great Norman *church*, which terminated towards the E. in three apses, was 257 ft. long, and the breadth across the transepts was 112 ft. The foundations of part of the *S. choir aisle*, including the apse and those of the chapter-house, may still be traced dubiously, and there are also considerable remnants of the precinct wall, as well as the fish-stews, great barn, and some other out-buildings. Undoubtedly, however, the most interesting relic of Chertsey Abbey is the beautiful and extensive series of 13th-century encaustic tiles, many of them illustrative of the legends of the Arthurian cycle, that have been discovered on the site. Some are now in the British Museum, and some in the Museum at Guildford (see also p. 114).

8 m. **Weybridge** [19¼ m. Pop., 6,286. *Hotel :* Oatlands Park (chiefly residential)], where the Thames is joined by the Wey. The village, if the term may be applied appropriately to what is now an unromantic London suburb, lies nearly 1 m. from the river, which is thus tolerably rural, and the station is still further to the S., in a deep cutting, and adjacent to the still open and pleasant common. In the centre of what was once a village green is the old column from the heart of Seven Dials.

The church was rebuilt in 1847-48, but has some rather curious brasses of *c.* 1605.

To the S. of Weybridge, and on the farther side of the railway, is *St. George's Hill* (245 ft.), one of the most conspicuous and isolated eminences in Surrey, and commanding in its turn beautiful views over most of the northern half of the county, and of the valley of the Thames in the direction of Windsor. Till recently it was beautifully wooded, but the place has fallen of recent years into the hands of a building syndicate, and even the magnificent Neolithic, or Bronze Age, earthwork or camp on its highest summit has only been rescued by an effort. This is the largest and finest example of its class in Surrey, and is octopus-like in shape, following in large measure the 250 ft. contour of the hill. It comprises, very curiously, an inner and outer enclosure of different sizes, though the boundaries are in part co-terminous; and measures more than 2,200 ft. in total length from N.W. to S.E., and more than 1,400 ft. in total breadth (from N.E. to S.W.).

The high-road between Weybridge and Walton might be a bit of Balham or Clapham, it is now so wholly deruralized, but a pleasanter walk between the two places may be found along the banks of the river. To the S. of the main-road, however, is what is left of *Oatlands Park*, where the Oatlands Park Hotel, first established in 1858, occupies what remains of the house that was inhabited by the Duchess of York at the time of her death in 1820. Here is shown an artificial grotto of "tufa, quartz, shells, and spars," that is said to have been constructed for the Duke of Newcastle in the middle of the 18th century. The long narrow lake in the grounds called *Broadwater* is nearly a mile in length, and is said, though this may be questioned, to represent the original bed of the river. Of *Oatlands Palace* (not to be confused with the later Park), which was built by Henry VIII., inhabited at times by Elizabeth, and destroyed in the Civil War, nothing save a picturesque brick gateway now remains.

10¼ m. **Walton-on-Thames** [1¼ m. (17¼ m.). Pop., 5,867], like Weybridge, lies a little back from the river, which is here crossed by an ugly bridge into Middlesex. The view from the parapet is pleasant, and the Thames at Walton has furnished a subject for one of the earlier pictures of Turner. The village has developed into an ugly London suburb, but the *church* has many points of interest. The core is perhaps late 11th century, but in that case the N. aisle was added towards the close of the succeeding century, whilst the chancel and S. aisle are of early

14th-century date. There is an immense monument in the N. aisle by Roubiliac to the second Viscount Shannon (d. 1740), and a very curious brass plate to John Selwyn (d. 1587), who was Keeper of Oatlands Park. Above is a representation of Selwyn on the back of a running stag, and plunging a knife into its throat. He is said to have performed this feat in the presence of Queen Elizabeth, and there is a second engraving of the same event on the back of the present picture, which was evidently a first attempt on the part of the engraver, but rejected as unsatisfactory. Cut into the E. respond of the N. arcade is the famous quatrain that is often attributed to Elizabeth:

> "Christ was the worde and spake it:
> He took the bread and brake it:
> And what the worde doth make it,
> That I believe, and take it."

It is doubtful whether this is the original occurrence of the lines; it is suggestive that there is no mention of them either in Manning and Bray or Aubrey. Preserved in the vestry is the celebrated "Branks," or "Gossip's Bridle," that was presented to the parish in 1633 by a Mr. Chester:

> "Chester presents Walton with a bridle
> To curb women's tongues when they are idle."

Walton Church is the burial-place of William Lily, the astrologer, who lived for some time in the adjoining parish of Hersham. There is a little doubt that he is introduced as Sidrophel—

> "Not far from hence doth dwell
> A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
> That deals in destiny's dark counsels"—

in Samuel Butler's "Hudibras"; and it may even have been at Hersham that he granted the celebrated interview to the Knight and Ralph after the latter had satisfied his master that

> "The saints have freedom
> To go to sorc'rers when they need 'em."

Lilly was at first a Royalist, but after 1645 "engaged body and soul in the cause of the Parliament." Walton is associated with another great Parliamentarian in the person of John Bradshaw, the President of the Regicides, who resided at the early 15th-century *Manor House*, the gallery-screen of which is still very perfect.

Hersham lies 1¾ m. to the S. of Walton, on the farther side of Walton station. It has an admirably proportioned church by Pearson.

The banks of the Thames grow decidedly less rural as it approaches Hampton Court. On the R. are the two now overgrown villages of **East** [Hampton Court (15 m.). Pop., 3,158] and **West Molesey**, at the confluence of the Mole, but neither offers features of any interest. West Molesey *church*, however, has a 15th-century tower and a late 17th-century pulpit. On the Middlesex shore of the river is the splendid pile of Hampton Court.

15¾ m. **Thames Ditton** [14 m. Pop., 4,869. The Swan is a picturesque old river-side inn]. This is the first place on the S. bank of the Thames, since the river has skirted Surrey, where church and village are situated almost immediately on the bank of the stream. The place is now virtually a suburb to Kingston. The *church* has work of the 12th amd 15th centuries, and there is perhaps an Easter Sepulchre. There are several late brasses, of which the most interesting is to Erasmus Forde (d. 1533). This was formerly fixed in the remarkable structure, on the N. of the chancel, that may have been Forde's monument, or may have been originally intended for sedilia in a larger church.

17¼ m. **Kingston** (p. 70).

Below Kingston there is little or no country on the Middlesex shore, but the Surrey side, thanks to the absence of a railway, is still comparatively rural.

21¼ m. **Petersham** [2 m. Richmond (9¾ m.). Pop., 572], a small secluded village, almost hidden at the foot of *Richmond Hill*. The *church* of St. Peter has been mostly rebuilt in post-medieval brick, but the chancel retains work of the 13th century. Inside is the monument of Captain G. Vancouver, R.N. (d. 1798), who discovered Vancouver's Island in 1762. *Ham House* (Earl of Dysart) was originally built by Sir Thomas Vavasour in 1610, but was altered about sixty years later by the notorious Duchess of Lauderdale. Inside are portraits by Lely and Vandyck, a Prayer-Book that was presented by Charles I. to the first Lord Dysart, and a lock of hair of the ill-destined Earl of Essex, the favourite of Elizabeth, who perished on the scaffold in 1601. An avenue of elms descends towards the river. *Ladbrook House* was erected in the reign of George I., and is sometimes claimed as the scene of the famous interview in the "Heart of Midlothian," in which Jeannie Deans pleads with Queen Caroline for the life of her sister.

22¼ m. **Richmond** [9¾ m. Pop., 33,221. *Hotels:* Mansion; Roebuck; Richmond Hill. The famous Star and Garter has been closed. Richmond "Maids of Honour," a kind of cheesecake, are still a local delicacy], though now virtually joined to the Metropolis, is still, thanks to its noble Park, to the presence of the river, and, above all, to the fine view from Richmond Hill, by far the loveliest spot in immediate touch with London.

The history of Richmond is substantially the history of its *Royal Palace*, of which nothing now remains save the gateway to the *Wardrobe Court*, with some picturesque relics in a number of neighbouring houses. The adjoining *Richmond Green*, with its ancient elms, is supposed to be the old jousting-ground of the medieval palace. This was originally built by Edward III., who died here in 1377, deserted, according to Walsingham, by his mistress and his servants. "The only office of piety," says Sir James Mackintosh, "which attended his dying moments was performed by a solitary priest, who put in the King's hand a crucifix, after kissing which he wept and expired." Anne of Bohemia, the wife of Richard II., died beneath the same roof in 1394, and her broken-hearted husband, with perhaps characteristic petulance, razed the whole palace to the ground, and never visited Richmond again. The house, however, was rebuilt by Henry V.; and again, after its destruction by fire, by Henry VII., with whom Richmond was always a favourite residence. Hitherto the place had been known as Sheen, but Henry, who, previous to his accession, had been Earl of Richmond (in Yorkshire), renamed the town in honour of his ancient title. Elizabeth died at Richmond Palace in 1603. Of the *Carthusian monastery* founded here by Henry V. in 1414, and of the house of *Friars Observant* established by Henry VII. in 1497, not a vestige now remains. The parish *church* of St. Mary Magdalene has been hardly less unfortunate, having been wholly rebuilt in yellow brick in 1750, with the exception of a 15th-century tower. It contains, however, monuments to Edmund Keen, the actor, and to Thompson, the poet, who celebrated in his "Seasons" ("Summer") the view from Richmond Hill. A modern church on *Mount Ararat* was designed by Scott in 1858. The town contains many good old houses of the 17th and 18th centuries. *Maid of Honour Row* is a picturesque terrace of the time of Queen Anne.

The view from the terrace on the top of *Richmond Hill*, with its beautiful elms and picturesque public garden, has been long and justly celebrated. Scott's famous description in "The Heart of Midlothian," without indulging in much detail, lays proper stress on its peculiarly rich and park-like character—"it's braw rich feeding for the cows, and they have a fine breed o' cattle here," says Jeannie Deans—but fails, though it refers to the Thames, to insist on what is perhaps the most delightful feature

of the landscape—*i.e.*, the beautiful bend of the stream till it disappears amidst forests of verdure. Beyond, the prospect stretches as far as Windsor, but a critical eye nowadays will hardly fail to detect the unfortunate, half-hidden masses of suburban building in the middle distance, in the neighbourhood of Marble Hill and Twickenham. Luckily, the immediate banks of the river have been rescued of recent years from the danger of destruction.

Richmond Park, which is entered at the end of the terrace, was formed by Charles I., and is the largest enclosure of its kind in the kingdom. Its area (including the Pen Ponds [18 acres]) is 2,253 acres, with a circumference of nearly nine miles. The surface is charmingly undulating, and the highest point is apparently 122 ft. Attempts were made by the Princess Amelia, when Ranger, to exclude the public, but the right of access was established by a law-suit, and it is now possible to walk or ride on horseback almost anywhere across the beautiful open glades that are everywhere enriched with a tangle of bracken and dotted with a growth of noble trees. Besides the entrance from Richmond Hill and a number of ladder-stiles, there are five other gates—*i.e.*, Ham, Kingston, Robin Hood, Roehampton, and Sheen. The park is stocked with both red and fallow deer, and there is a heronry in the Sidmouth Plantation. The *White Lodge* was the home of the present Queen when a girl; whilst at *Pembroke Lodge* once resided Lord John Russell, and at *East Sheen Lodge* Professor Owen. Near Pembroke Lodge is a barrow, where Henry VIII. is said to have waited for the signal rocket that announced the execution of Anne Boleyn.

The *Old Deer Park* lies on the opposite side of the town, on the flat country in the elbow made by the river opposite Isleworth and Sion House. It assumed its present form in the first half of the 17th century, but existed in some form or other under the name of the "New Park" as early as 1455. The *Observatory* here was founded in 1769.

Richmond Bridge was erected in 1774, and is decidedly the most effective that crosses the Thames in Surrey. The tide formerly ascended the river as high as Teddington Lock, but is now arrested at Richmond.

Little need be added of the Thames below Richmond. It is now wholly suburban in character, and would more properly be considered in a handbook to London.

25¼ m. **Kew** [8 m. Pop., 2,806], where the principal object of interest is the beautiful *Botanical Gardens* (75 acres, with an additional arboretum of 270 acres), which were established by George III. in 1760. The *Chinese Pagoda*, erected from designs by Sir William Chambers, is *c.* 165 ft. high. Those who are interested in the flora of Surrey should not neglect to visit the *Herbaceous Garden*. The house called *Kew Palace* was built by a Dutch merchant, Sir Hugh Portman, in 1631, and is a charming red-brick example of so-called Dutch architecture. Queen Charlotte died here in 1818. Underneath is a crypt that may possibly form part of the former Priory of Jesus of Bethlehem that was founded at Kew by Henry V. The picturesque parish *church*, on *Kew Green*, is a structure of 1714, with an organ that is said to have belonged to Handel. Gainsborough, the painter (d. 1788), is buried in the churchyard.

27¼ m. **Mortlake** [8¼ m. Pop., 16,253], best known perhaps as the terminus of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race. The *church* retains an old Tudor tower (dated 1543), and possesses a Dead Christ by Gerhardt Seghers. The font was probably given by Arch. Bourchier (1454-1486). Here are the graves of Sir Phillip Francis (? Junius) and of Dr. Dee, the astrologer. Mortlake was famous *temp.* James I. for its tapestry works, but these were of short duration.

28¼ m. **Barnes** [7¼ m. Pop., 14,124]. The *church* retains some work of the 13th century, and has a picturesque red-brick tower.

In a meadow near *Barn Elms*, now the Ranelagh Club, was fought in 1667 the infamous duel in which the Earl of Shrewsbury was shot by the Duke of Buckingham (the Zimri of "Absalom and Achitophel"), whose horse is said to have been held by the Countess of Shrewsbury, disguised as a page-boy:

> "Gallant and gay in Chiefden's proud alcove,
> The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and love."

Barn Elms itself was at one time the residence of the poet Cowley (see p. 114); and afterwards, when in the occupation of Jacob Tonson, the publisher, the meeting-place of the famous Kit-Cat Club. "The club took its name from Christopher Cat, its caterer whilst located at the *Fountain* in the Strand."

Immediately after quitting the parish of Barnes the Thames enters the County of London.

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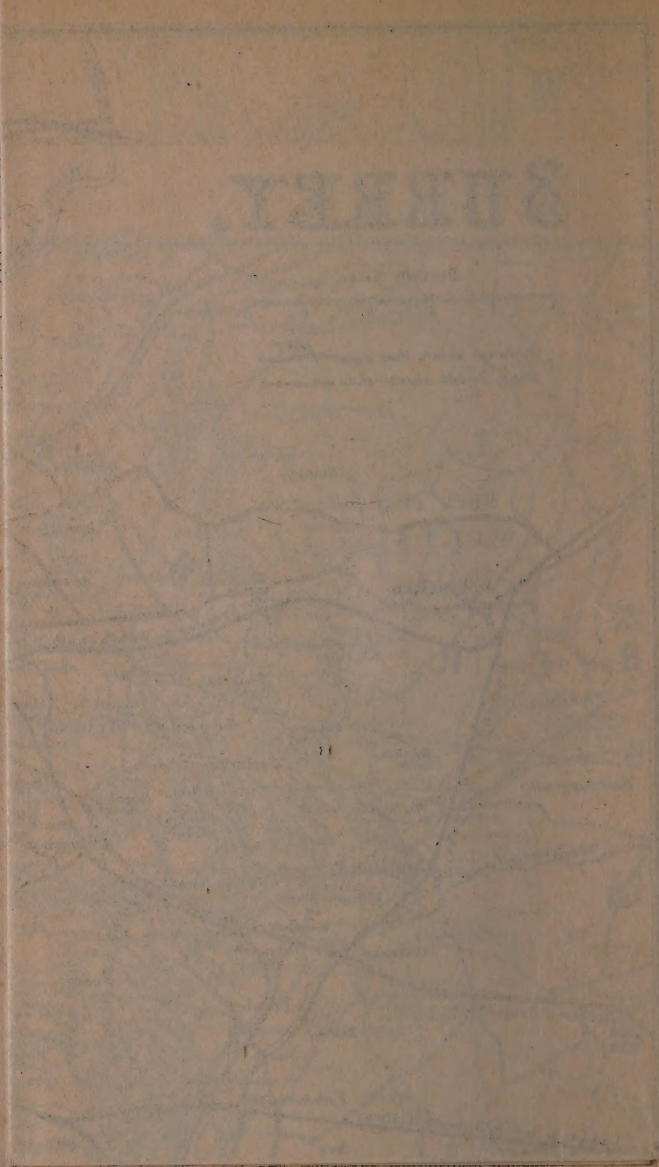

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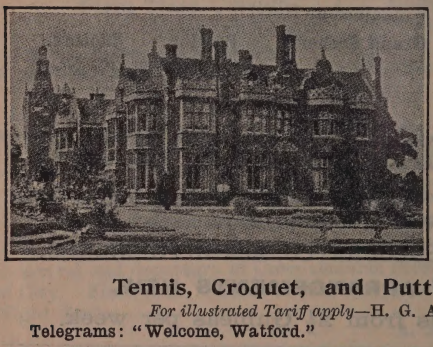

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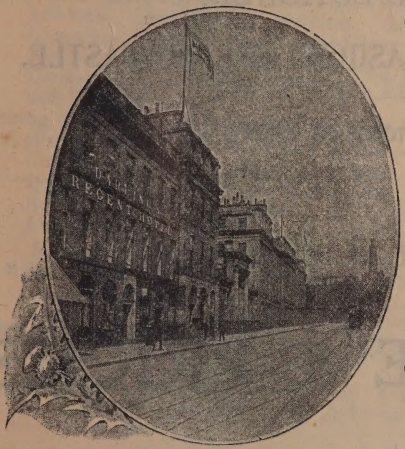

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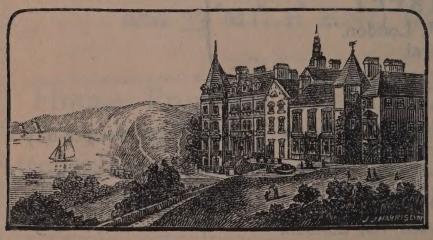

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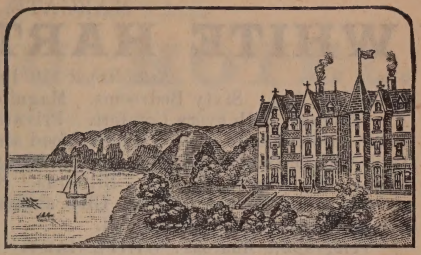

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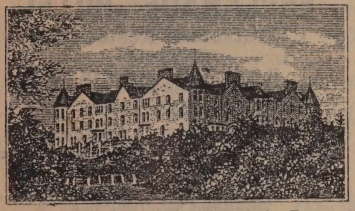

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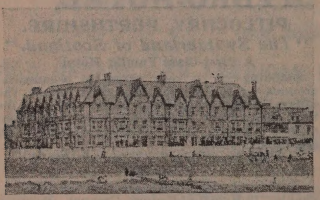

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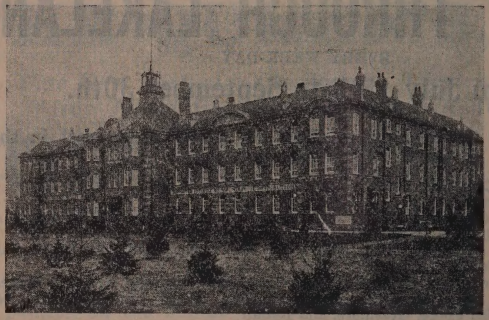

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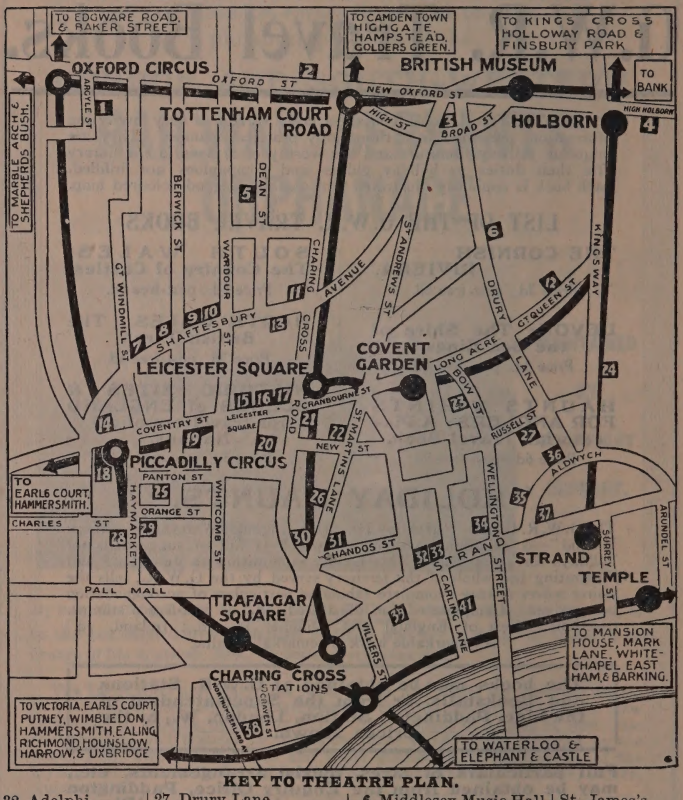

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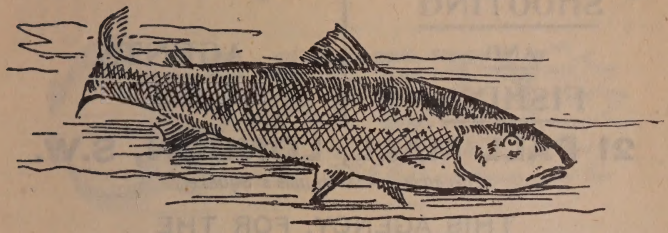

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